SPALDING'S PILLS.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

Throat Confections

ARE

Good for Clergymen,
Good for Lecturers,
Good for Public Speakers,
Good for Singers,
Good for Consumptives.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs, and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your Cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists' and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE
SICK HEADACHE.
CURE
NERVOUS HEADACHE.
CURE
ALL KINDS OF
HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
Daily, delivered in city, per year........$ 8.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week........ .15
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year........ 7.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months 4.00
Tri-Weekly, per year........ 4.00
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's. $1.00) 1.50
" 3 copies........ 4.00
" 6 copies........ 6.00
" 10 copies........ 10.00
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club 20.00

Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.

Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1861. NUMBER 342.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
IN THE
CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE:
One Square, (8 lines agate) one insertion, $ .50
One Square, each subsequent day, [illegible]
One Square, two weeks, [illegible]
One Square, one month, [illegible]
One Square, three months, [illegible]
One Square, six months, [illegible]
One Square, one year [illegible]
Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.
All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE.
All changes charged thirty cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE:
$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
2.00 per Square for each subsequent month.
20.00 per Square for one year.

Chicago Tribune

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1861.

For Afternoon Dispatches see Second Page.

For "Wants" and "Sale" Advertisements see Fourth Page.

UNION DEFENSE COMMITTEE.

Gen. Fremont has authorized the Union Defense Committee of this city, appointed at the recent Bryan Hall meeting, to uniform, equip and subsist the four regiments now forming, until they are ready to receive arms and take the field. The work was commenced yesterday under favorable auspices. An account of the duties and functions of the Committee, together with the names of the gentlemen composing it, will be found in our local column.

MISSOURI.

The four Illinois regiments which went down the river yesterday morning from Bird's Point were destined for Herculaneum, eighteen miles below St. Louis, where the Iron Mountain Railroad leaves the river. Ironton and Pilot Knob were undoubtedly their destination. There has been no fighting at Ironton yet. Gen. Hardee's force, supposed to be moving towards that place from Greenville, is estimated at [illegible]. A letter in the St. Louis *Democrat*, dated Ironton, Aug. 13th, puts it as low as [illegible]. Gen. Grant is in command at Ironton.

Gen. Pillow is supposed to be still at New Madrid, 20 or 25 miles west of Bird's Point. It is not apprehended that he will attack Bird's Point, inasmuch as he could not hold it under the columbiads of Fort Defiance, (Cairo), even if he should successfully storm the entrenchments, which are very strong.

There was no enemy within 50 miles of Cape Girardeau at latest dates.

The 14th Illinois, Col. Palmer, and the 15th, Col. Turner, arrived at Rolla on Wednesday to reinforce Gen. Sigel. The 16th Illinois, Col. Smith, was expected at Rolla yesterday.

Gen. Sigel had arrived yesterday within three miles of Rolla, and is doubtless there at this time. His march from Springfield has been unmolested, and easily accomplished, except some delay in crossing the Gasconade river. The people along the route, however, apprehensive of trouble from the rebels, were thrown into great alarm, and in large numbers joined the retreating army. With the six regiments awaiting him at Rolla, his force is now at least 10,000 men, and there were no fears of attack.

EAST TENNESSEE.

A crisis has come in the affairs of East Tennessee that may well excite our most serious apprehensions. This loyal people, neglected and even unrecognized by our Government, are now approached with alluring words and false promises by the Confederate authorities who urge them no longer to rely upon "the falling fortunes of the North," nor longer to delay their part in the triumphs of the South. Gen. F. K. Zollicoffer, an old Whig leader and member of Congress, has assumed command at Knoxville in the name of the Confederate States, and his influence will probably be more powerful than that of any other man. The Union cause is now put to its severest test, in East Tennessee, and we are not without fear of the result. Indeed, all accounts from that region represent the people as being coaxed or coerced into the support of a cause which they have not the power to resist. It seems strange that after so much time and so many promises, nothing has yet been done by our Government more than to repeat the assurance of aid made two months ago. The people will sometime require to know who is responsible for this. And if, as hardly seems possible, the East Tennesseeans, whose bravery has already challenged the admiration of the world, should successfully resist these overtures, it will only increase our shame that they have remained unrecognized so long.

[illegible] Regiment—Col. T. L. Dickey.

Col. T. L. Dickey of Ottawa, is about organizing a regiment to be recruited from the State at large, by authority from the War Department. [illegible] arranged to have the horses, arms, uniforms, camp equipage and means of subsistence furnished immediately by the Government, and each company is to be mustered into service as soon as the muster roll is full. The Colonel has the authority to select all of the commissioned officers of the regiment, and has determined to appoint his regimental officers from the regular army. The [illegible] will be authorized to appoint the [illegible], subject to inspection.

[illegible] is the rendezvous of this regiment, [illegible] facilities are being furnished for [the esta]blishment of the camp and the reception of companies as fast as they can be [raised].

[The] Colonel has determined to make this [the] [illegible] of the West, and therefore every [preference] will be given to the selection of [ma]terial, and thorough and constant [illegible].

[We are] very much in need of this kind of [cavalry, an]d we are rejoiced to find such men as [these] taking hold of this branch of the [service]. [G]ood and true men rush to his standard, [well] assured that they will be skillfully [le]d and well cared for. Col. Dickey [did] good service in the Mexican war.

Farnsworth's Cavalry Regiment.

Hon. J. F. Farnsworth has obtained [from] the War Department an order to raise a [regiment] of Cavalry, for which the Government is to furnish the horses. Mr. F. remained in Washington until all the orders for [arms and] equipments were issued and sent off [to the a]gents and manufacturers. The camp [will be] at St. Charles, on Fox River, and the [regiment] is to be mustered in by companies, [by Capt.] Hemmer, formerly of Fort Pickens. [He has] engaged a United States Cavalry [officer] from the regular army, to accept a po[sition on] his staff, and in addition to this, he [has obt]ained several cavalry sergeants from [the army] to act as drill masters. He is de[termined] to make his regiment thoroughly ef[ficient].

The Boston Bankers.

[The D]irectors of the Boston banks have [held a m]eeting and appointed a committee to [confer] with the committees of the New York [and Phil]adelphia banks in regard to the Gov[ernment] loan. The meeting adopted the fol[lowing] resolution, which must cause the [heart of] those who read to tingle with pride:

[*Resolve*]d, That the Committee be authorized to [assure the] gentlemen of the Committees from New [York and] Philadelphia banks, that, in the judg[ment of the] gentlemen here assembled, the banks [and bankers] of Boston and of the State of Massa[chusetts] and its people, are prepared, ready and [willing], and determined to do all in their power, [to perform] their duty to themselves, their trusts [and their] country, to aid it in suppressing the [rebellion] by furnishing men and money to [the ut]most extent of their ability, now, henceforth, [and forever].

[The hear]ty directness of this resolution, [leaving] in it no shadow of reticence or [reserve, bears] noble testimony to the un[swerving] loyalty of New England, and may [be accepted by] all with confidence.

[The] United States Treasury fifty dollar [notes, em]bellished with portraits of Gen. [Scott at] the one end, and of the present [Secretary, Mr.] Chase, on the other. The plac[i]ng [of Mr. Ch]ase's portrait on these notes is [very] appropriate. It will be remem[bered] [illegible] regretted on his dying [illegible] did not hang the author of the [rebellion], but listened to the plead[ings of] [illegible], and spared the [illegible] country partakes of the same [illegible] the time to have stopped [illegible].

AFFAIRS IN ST. LOUIS.

Sorrow at the death of Lyon—Neglect to send Reinforcements—Acts of the Vigilance Committee — Secessionists arrested — The result of Martial Law—Change in the Police Department.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

ST. LOUIS, August 14, 1861.

To-day has been a sad one in our city. Although yesterday the news arrived that the noble General who struck the first blow for the Union in Missouri had fallen upon the field of battle, Union men seemed to be doubtful of the painful truth, and not until to-day did people exhibit the sorrow that pressed upon every heart. They began to realize that the man who had nerved every arm by his deeds of valor, who had infused life and hope into the Union men of Missouri and made order out of chaos, was lying dead upon a field where he had gained one of the proudest victories that ever fell to the lot of a soldier. Although the country for which he fought will unite in mourning for the noble men and distinguished soldier who has so far won its only great victories, they can not feel its loss as we of Missouri do. Were it fated that his life should be yielded for his country, however, a nobler death could not be wished for him than on a field of triumph and while cheering his men onward against the enemy. Now, however, comes the saddest, the most bitter recollection of the affair. The sacrifice of Gen. Lyon and the hundreds of his little band, *was needless and could have been prevented*. Ten days ago, having received a request from Lyon for reinforcements, Gen. Fremont telegraphed the same to Secretary Cameron. He was answered by a dispatch asking if reinforcements were absolutely necessary, which was replied to in the affirmative by Fremont. Since that time not a word of answer had been received and Government seemed to have forgotten either its duty, or the imminent peril of a portion of its army. This is a true statement of facts, and may be relied upon as correct. Had reinforcements been sent the victory would have been complete, and the army would not have had to fall back, but instead could have pursued and dispersed the enemy. All feel that another sacrifice has been offered up to red tape. Notwithstanding the causes that we have to mourn, however, the triumph of Saturday, the defeat of 22,000 men by a quarter of their number, will stand as one of the greatest victories of modern times.

To night the body of Gen. Lyon is expected, and preparations have been made to receive it with becoming honors. It is hoped that it will for a day lie in state, so that the people may do the great dead reverence. This morning martial law was proclaimed by Gen. Fremont in the city. Brownlee, the President of the Board of Police Commissioners, and notorious for his secession proclivities and acts, has been removed, and Basil Duke substituted in his place. The latter has been a member of the Board, and was appointed by Gov. Jackson, but is not guilty in any known acts of secession. The police force will remain as it is, none of the privates being removed, but will be subordinate to the military and liable at any moment to be superceded by them. Maj. J. McKinstry has been appointed Provost Marshal, and a better selection could not have been made. Brave and energetic, devotedly attached to the Union, knowing the character of the men he has to deal with, things will speedily reach a state of order and quiet. Rebels caught in acts against the Government need expect no mercy at his hands. The time in this city for arresting men one day and releasing them on parole the next, has passed, and they will now be dealt with rigorously. This is the expressed determination of both General Fremont and the Provost Marshal. All to day the Home Guards of the city have been actively hunting out and arresting secessionists. A few hours ago they went to the residence of a Dr. McKellops, on Olive street, who is one of the leading secessionists, and at whose house the head ones have been in the habit of nightly meeting for consultation. The Guards at once surrounded the premises, but the secession M. D. had fled, his exit being made through a back window on the appearance of the soldiers. Every exertion will be made to rapidly gather within the Arsenal an interesting collection of secesher, and to find out where their arms are secreted. One great reason for the declaration of martial law by Gen. Fremont, was the positive knowledge of an extensive and alarming league of plotting rebels within the city. St. Louis is full of troops constantly arriving, and the Missouri Volunteers are all being rapidly armed and equipped. About five thousand soldiers have been sent out to reinforce Sigel, and have probably reached him ere this. No apprehension of an attack upon this city from any quarter are felt. The Vigilance Committee have provided themselves with suitable blanks, and are going through the entire city and getting the names of all the secessionists. Considerable consternation exists among those gentry in consequence. Among the secessionists arrested to-day was Captain Wade.

C.

THE FOX RIVER REGIMENT.

The Whole Regiment to be in Camp Within the Next Six Days.

Everything pertaining to the Fox River Regiment moves off harmonious and prosperous. The requisitions for subsistence, transportation, camp equipage, etc., are all filled out and will be on hand during the present week. And why should not the regiment be a success, when we consider the amount of labor and energy that has been displayed by its friends at home and abroad? As an illustration of the consideration and prompt assistance rendered on all sides for the advancement of the regiment, we would state that, in reply to a letter written to Hon. Wm. H. Seward at Washington, in behalf of the acceptance of the regiment, by our fellow townsman, H. D. Hawley, an encouraging and satisfactory reply was received by telegraph in *less than three days*. Every effort has been crowned with success, and the regiment is now a reality.

The officers held a meeting in the city on Monday, and arrangements have been made for the whole regiment to be in camp during the coming week. The captains report their muster rolls nearly full, and it can be confidently asserted that every company will be full, and every man in camp by one week from Monday next.

The horses for the two cavalry companies are to be furnished by the Government, in case the men do not choose to furnish them. This arrangement overcomes the greatest difficulty in the formation of these companies, and will render their organization complete and speedy.

The tents are to be of the first class, and a portion of them will arrive to-day—wall tents for officers and men, and cone tents for field officers, and of the Sibley pattern.

Camp Hammond will be located in the grove directly opposite the village of Montgomery, near one of the finest springs of water in the whole country. A beautiful meadow is near by, large enough for the accommodation of 1,200 men in battalion drill.

Capt. Baldwin's company from Young America will arrive to-day, and go immediately into camp. His men have been in camp at Young America for a week past. This company was organized in April last, and is said to be well drilled.—*Aurora Beacon, yesterday.*

Col. Pugh's and Col. Coler's Illinois Regiments.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 15th.]

THE FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT, ILLINOIS.—The above named corps, which arrived on Monday and took quarters at the Marine Hospital, yesterday evening marched thence to the Arsenal and were there mustered into the service and provided with the improved Minie musket. We were thus afforded a favorable opportunity of observing the men, and can testify to their excellent appearance. Nearly all of them are young and stalwart farmers or mechanics, full of vivacity and energy, and American born. We learned that many of them had already seen a three months terms in Gen. Prentiss's division at Cairo.

A schedule of the regimental officers and company captains is as follows:

Colonel, J. C. Pugh; Lieut. Colonel, Ansalem Tupper; Adjutant, (acting,) W. S. Oglisby; Surgeon, W. S. Gray; Company A, Capt. John N. Nale; Company B, Alsey B. Lee; Company C, John Conklin; Company D, Edmund W. True; Company E, John L. Armstrong; Company F, David P. Brown; Company G, Francis M. Long; Company H, Hiram Blackstone; Company I, Benjamin B. Bacon. The captaincy of Company K is at present vacant.

COL. COLER'S REGIMENT ARMED.—New and improved Minie muskets were last evening distributed to the men of Col. Coler's command, the Twenty-fifth Illinois Regiment, encamped in Arsenal Park. This corps is daily and actively drilling, the officers receiving special instructions by accomplished drill masters. In a week it is expected that the regiment will receive marching orders.

Military Matters at Peoria.

[From the Peoria Transcript, 15th inst.]

Nearly five hundred men were in camp at the Fair Grounds yesterday, including Capt. Miles' Company of 104 men, who arrived by wagon from Washington, Tazewell county, at about 11 o'clock. Capt. Cromwell went into camp with about ninety men. The company occupies the old quarters of the Blues, and will fill up to the maximum number this week. Capt. Thrush has also between eighty and ninety men, and a few more in the country. Capt. Baker's Pekin Invincibles were detailed on guard. He has about seventy men. Capt. Andrews has about sixty-three men, and they occupy quarters on the north side of the grounds. Capt. Lowe's company occupy the west side of the camp, and were reinforced last evening by the arrival of some recruits from Pekin. Other companies will continue to arrive until the regiment is full. A mustering officer has been telegraphed for to arrive to-morrow. Also a requisition for blankets and arms has been made.

The Tazewell Light Dragoons, Capt. Maus, left Pekin on Tuesday afternoon, numbering sixty able bodied and well mounted men. They rendezvous at Camp Butler, near Springfield. Yesterday a squad of forty men from Fulton county, left Canton via Yates City and Galesburg for Chicago. They join the Douglas Brigade. They were all fine, healthy, well formed and able bodied men.

The Great Battle at Springfield.

Why it Was Fought.

Desperate Bravery of the Union Troops.

HOW GEN. LYON WAS KILLED.

Particulars of the Engagement.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.]

SPRINGFIELD, Green Co., Mo.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 1861.

Night before last a little army of fifty-two hundred men moved in two columns on a march of twelve or fifteen miles to attack a body of rebels twenty two thousand strong. In a military point of view, the move was one of doubtful propriety, not to say absolute rashness. The larger force were, with the exception of three thousand men, well armed and equipped, and they had a very large body of cavalry. But the question of evacuating Springfield, the key of the entire Southwest, had already been discussed and settled in the negative. It was decided that the loyal citizens of Green and the surrounding counties should not have cause to say we had left them without a struggle, abandoned themselves, their families, their all, to a heartless and desperate foe, until the enemy had felt our steel and tried the mettle of our troops. That mettle proved itself worthy of the great cause in which it was engaged. The Union troops who fought and won the battle of yesterday need no higher mark, no brighter name than the laurels earned justly entitle them to. They fought like brave men, long and well.

Gen. Sigel, with six pieces of cannon, his own regiment, and that of Colonel Salomon's, moved in a southerly direction, marching about fifteen miles, passing around the extreme southeastern camp of the enemy and halted until daylight, or for the sound of artillery from the southwest to announce the opening of the battle.

Gen. Lyon, with the volunteers composing the Missouri First, Lieut Colonel Andrews; Iowa First, Lieut-Colonel Merritt; Kansas First, Colonel Deitzler; and Second, Colonel Mitchell; part of the Missouri Second, under Major Osterhaus; and a detachment of twenty men from Colonel Wyman's Illinois Regiment; three or four companies of mounted Home Guards; a force of regulars about eight hundred strong, and two batteries of four and six pieces respectively, left Springfield about eight o'clock P. M., marching slowly until 2 A. M., when we halted for two hours, at which time Capt. Gilbert's company of regulars and Major Osterhaus's battalion were thrown out as skirmishers on either side of the column, and we moved forward.

Shortly after 5 o'clock a party of rebels, acting as a picket, was seen scattering over the hills to give the alarm, but a portion of our column had already penetrated far enough to cut off their route, unless they took a very circuitous one, in which case we should reach camp ahead of them. We soon came in sight of the valley in which they were encamped. A thousand tents stretching off into the distance and partially screened from view by a hill jutting into an angle of Wilson Creek were before us, presenting as animated an appearance as a young city. The enemy's camp extended from the head of the valley, overlooked on the north, east and west sides by hills and ridges two or three hundred feet in height southward about a mile, thence eastward a mile and a half, and then southward half a mile, following the windings of the creek, along whose banks the gently sloping hills on either side afforded the most excellent camping ground.

Near the northern end of the valley lived John McNary, formerly from Indiana, who, finding the rebels within five miles, on Tuesday last packed up his few worldly goods, took his family, and started for the good old Hoosier State, where it is not a crime to be loyal to the government under which we live. Not less than twenty or thirty families, living on farms in the vicinity, started about the same time, most of them having little or no idea where they were going, except to escape from the danger which threatened them.

The battle-field, viewed by your correspondent, where the most severe fighting was done, was along the ridges and hills on either side (mostly on the west) of the stream for the first mile mentioned above, where the creek runs in a southerly direction.

As we crossed the hill on the north, moving in a southwesterly direction, Capt. Wright, with the mounted Home Guards, was sent to the east side, so as to cut off a party of rebels seen in that direction. Adjutant Hascock, with a glass, rode to the brow of the hill, where, looking down, he could see every movement of the enemy beneath him. His appearance in full view caused a great hubbub in the rebel camp, which had already been thoroughly aroused by our appearance, and camps and baggage were hastily loaded and moved toward the south. We had completely surprised them. The evidence of that fact was everywhere visible, but they had got quickly into line of battle—their clouds of cavalry were visible, and their twenty-one pieces of cannon were not long silent after ours had opened the engagement.

On the sides of the first ridge on the western side of the valley, Col. Blair's regiment, at ten minutes after six o'clock, encountered a heavy force of infantry, not less than a full regiment, and after a severe contest they gained the summit, and the defeated rebels dispersed rapidly, going in a direction which rendered it impossible for any considerable number of them to again participate in the battle. Totten's battery then threw a few balls as feelers, to draw out the enemy's cannon.

Col. Blair's regiment moved forward and were soon met by a well equipped regiment of Louisiana troops, whom, after a bitter contest of forty-five minutes, they succeeded in routing, though suffering severely themselves. Capt. Lathrop's company of rifle recruits now assisted them, and together they, with Maj. Osterhaus' men, moved up the second hill, which was considerably larger than the first, and meeting a third regiment, finally succeeded in driving them back, with the assistance of Totten's battery, and gaining the summit. In this part of the fight the gallant Missouri volunteers acted bravely—indeed, no words of praise could more than do them justice.

Of course many acts of valor were performed not witnessed by me, but among those I saw conspicuous were Captain Gratz, leading his men against overwhelming odds, and falling in death just as he had repulsed the foe; Lieutenant Murphy dashing forward ahead of the line, waving his sword high in the air, shouting onward to the almost wavering men, who gained fresh courage from the exhibition, and pushing forward, drove the enemy from the field. In this fight, many of our brave soldiers fell to rise no more, while Colonel Andrews had his horse shot from under him and was wounded himself slightly. General Lyon suffered in a similar manner; Captains Cavender, Cole and Yates, each slightly or at least not dangerously wounded; Lieutenants Brown and Johnson, and Corporals Conant and Rogers, more or less severely wounded.

During this engagement two companies of regulars were sent to the east side of the creek to engage a force which was operating against Capt. Wright's cavalry, sheltering themselves behind a fence. Capt. Plummer and Capt. Gilbert with their companies marched close up to the fence and delivered an effective fire, but were compelled by great odds to retire, which they did, but again renewed the attack. The enemy being largely reinforced, and having now at least three thousand men, jumped over into the corn field, and Capt. Plummer's gallant band was immediately threatened with annihilation. They retreated rapidly, firing as they did so, when Lieut. Dubois having got his battery under headway on the hill near the Missouri volunteers, seeing the position of affairs on the opposite side of the valley, threw in the most precise manner several shells, which exploded just as they reached the dense mass of secessionists, scattering them lifeless on the ground in scores, while all who could were glad to run for dear life.

The gallant men in Col. Blair's regiment were now ordered back and their position taken by the Iowa First. Gen. Lyon had previously had a poor opinion of the fighting qualities of these men, formed more from supposition than upon any real failure in duty, but now the time had come for him to reserve his judgment, which he did after their first repulse of the enemy. They fought like tigers, drove the enemy back, and followed up the advantage gained for a considerable distance. Capt. Mason, Company C, was killed soon after his regiment was engaged. Lieut. Purcell was mortally wounded. Major Porter and Col. Merritt gallantly cheering on their boys, escaped unharmed. The Kansas First and Second regiments were now ordered forward to support the right flank of the Iowa's.

Col. Green's regiment of Tennessee cavalry, bearing a secession flag, now charged upon our wounded, who were partially guarded by one or two companies of infantry. Seeing the movement, Capt. Totten poured a few rounds of canister into their ranks just in time to save our sick men from being trampled to death, dispersing the rebels so completely that nothing more was seen of them during the day.

Gen. Lyon now desired the Iowa boys, whom he had found so brave, to prepare to meet the next onset of the enemy with the bayonet immediately after firing. They said, "Give us a leader and we will follow to the death." On came the enemy in overwhelming numbers, confident of victory over such a meagre force. No time could be lost to select a leader. "I will lead you," exclaims Lyon; "come on, brave men!" and placing himself in the van, received a fatal bullet just at the pit of the stomach, which killed him instantly. The Iowas delivered their fire and the enemy retired, so there was no need of charging bayonets. Gen. Lyon's body was carefully picked up and conveyed lifeless towards the ambulances by two of his body guard. In his death as in his life, he was the same devoted, patriotic soldier, regarding his own life as of no value if he could but rescue his country. His body has been brought hither and embalmed, for conveyance to his friends in Connecticut. There was no feeling of depression on the part of the troops at the unexpected calamity, but rather a feeling of quiet determination to revenge his death. On the Tuesday night previous he had arranged for a night attack upon the enemy, but singularly found himself delayed two hours behind the proper time for starting, by rumors of a skirmish on the prairie west of town, and the attack was postponed. Wednesday he said to me: "Well, I begin to believe our term of soldiering is about completed. I have tried earnestly to discharge my whole duty to the Government, and appealed to them for reinforcements and supplies: but, alas, they do not come, and the enemy is getting the advantage of us." He then called a council of war, at which there was nearly a unanimous voice for evacuating Springfield. Gen. Sweeny plead eloquently against such a course, declaring it would be the ruin of the Union cause in that quarter of the State, and urged a battle as soon as the enemy were within striking distance. He also pointed out the loss of reputation both to the General and his officers which would follow such a step. This counsel decided the course to be pursued, and Thursday when the brigade Quartermaster inquired when we were to leave Springfield, Gen. Lyon replied "Not before we are whipped." This was the proper course to pursue. If he retreated without a battle he would certainly have been pursued by a boastful and unpunished enemy, and very likely have his retreat entirely cut off. After being wounded he exclaimed to Major Schofield, "The day is lost," but the Major said "No, General, let us try once more." So they tried, and the General fell. It was now a little after nine o'clock, and the battle had raged with a fierceness seldom if ever equaled, for over three hours. The smoke hung like a storm cloud over the valley, a fit emblem of mourning for the departed hero.

"He sleeps his last sleep, he has fought his last battle,
No sound shall awake him to glory again."

The battle raged for two hours more, the command devolving upon Maj. Sturgis. The enemy made repeated attempts to retake the heights from which they had been driven, but were gallantly repulsed each time. The Kansas regiments behaved with a bravery seldom or never equaled, forming ambuscades for the benefit of the rebels by lying flat on the ground until the enemy came near enough for them to see their eyebrows, when they would pour a deadly volley into their opponents and again remain in possession of the field. The last repulse of the enemy was the most glorious of all and was participated in by members of every regiment on the field. The enemy came fresh and deceived our men by bearing a Union flag, causing them to believe Sigel was about making a junction with our forces. Discovering the ruse just in time, our gallant boys rushed upon the enemy, who, with four cannon belching forth loud mouthed thunder, were on the point of having their efforts crowned with success, and again drove them with great loss down the slope on the south side of the hill.

Capt. Totten's ammunition was now nearly exhausted, and placing Dubois's battery upon the hill at the north end of the valley, Major Sturgis ordered the ambulances to move towards town. The infantry and Totten's full battery followed in good order, and were not pursued by the enemy, who were evidently glad to be let alone.

Among the prisoners taken was a surgeon living in St. Charles county. He was immediately released, and Dr. Melcher accompanied him to the rebel Generals, arranging for the return of our wagons to bring in our wounded and dead.

Lieut. Col. Horace H. Brand, of the First Regiment, Sixth division, who commanded the rebel forces at Booneville, and who said he was now acting as aid to Gen. Price, was taken prisoner early in the day.

When Gen. Sigel, who commanded the eastern division, heard the roar of Totten's artillery, he at once attacked the enemy in his quarter, driving him half a mile and taking possession of his camp, extending westward to the Fayetteville road. Here a terrible fire was poured into his ranks by a regiment which he had permitted to advance within a few paces of him, supposing it to be the Iowa 1st. His men scattered considerably, and Col. Salomon's could not be rallied. Consequently Sigel lost five of his guns, the other being brought away by Capt. Flagg, who compelled his prisoners, some sixty in number, to draw the artillery off the field.

Our troops took some four hundred horses and about seventy prisoners, and compelled the enemy to burn nearly all of his baggage to keep it from falling into our hands.

The enemy had twenty-one pieces of cannon, and at the last, twenty-six, including those taken from Sigel. There were none of them worked with precision, every shot for nearly an hour going whiz twenty feet over our heads.

With two more regiments we should have driven the enemy entirely from the valley, and with a proper cavalry force, could have followed up such a victory with decisive results.

Our loss is about 200 killed and 600 or 700 wounded, while the loss of the enemy must have been double our own. Dr. Schenck, who was in the rebel camp at a late hour last evening, bringing away our wounded, reports our men comparatively few with those of the enemy, whose dead were lying thick under the trees.

LATER.

At a late hour last evening we received a letter from our special correspondent at Rolla, giving an account of the battle, substantially the same as that of the *Democrat's* correspondent.

He adds that Gen. Sigel had reached the Gasconade River, which was somewhat swollen by rains and difficult to cross.

The 14th and 15th Illinois Regiments, Cols. Palmer and Turner, had reached Rolla. The 16th, Col. Smith, was also expected.

Gen. Lyon, previous to the battle, expressed himself disheartened at the neglect of the War Department to send him reinforcements, but he resolved never to abandon the loyal citizens of Southwest Missouri without one desperate effort to drive back the invaders.

The following is a partial list of the killed and wounded in the gallant First Iowa Regiment:

KILLED.

Capt. Brown, J. H. McHenry, Lewis Tousnel.

WOUNDED.

Fred. Prian, Co. G; Andrew G. McDonald, Co. I; Adam Dee, Co. H; Peter Jeke, Co. H; George Behler, Co. H; Frank Deggendorff, Co. H; Sergeant Daltner, Co. H; Wm. Meyer; Capt. Gottschalk; H. J. Campbell, Co. A; Joseph Lane, Co. C; J. D. Aldrich, Co. C, side and arm; William Pickney, Co. C; H. R. Modden, Co. C; John W. King, Co. B; Lawrence Webb, Co. I; R. W. Hamilton, Co. F; Thos. Erington, Co. C; C. G. Hanson, Co. F; Hugh Eiss, Co. H, ball through thigh; G. A. Walter, Co. B; W. D. Robbins, Co. K; Ira Schafor, Co. K. The following all belong to Co. C: C. Gregory, in hand; O. W. Bennett, in knee; G. H. Baller, in breast; Chris Murray, in foot; L. Webb, calf of leg; John Bell, in groin; James O'Grady, in leg; Henry Darrow, arm; A. McDonald; J. Wall, bowels; Chas. Clark, slightly; Chas. Weigel, knee; Geo. S. Pierce, Cor. Williams, John Leary, S. W. Matthis.

IMPORTANT FROM CALIFORNIA.

10,000 Troops Offered the Government—The First Detachment under Gen. Sumner Ordered to Texas.

We learned last evening, from reliable sources, that the State of California has offered the Government 10,000 troops, and that the War Department has accepted them.

The first order from the War Department went out last night by the Pony Express. It directs four regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, to proceed to Western Texas. It is stated in official quarters that the 10,000 men will reach the Mississippi Valley within forty days.—*St. Louis paper, 14th.*

From the Eleventh Indiana Regiment

CAMP ROBISON, (N. W. of Indianapolis,)
August 13, 1861.

The Eleventh Indiana regiment is busily engaged in preparing for the coming conflict. The old regiment returned and has been discharged. Previous to its return the recruiting officers had collected about 600 recruits—as fine looking men as can be found in the Mississippi valley. Two weeks were given to those of the old regiment who wished to return to go home and see friends. That period has about expired, and they are coming in daily, and doubtless enough of them will return to fill up the regiment; if not, the Eleventh will have no trouble in getting recruits, for many are wanting to enter its ranks.

Col. Wallace has received orders from the War Department to attach to the regiment a battery and also a cavalry company. The battery, I understand, is to consist of six guns—four rifled cannon and two smooth-bore. The cavalry company is to number 350—infantry, artillery and cavalry, all, raising the regiment to 1,500 men. So it can be readily seen that the regiment will almost constitute an army of itself.

The Whereabouts of Rosecrans, Lee, Wise and Anderson.

WHEELING, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1861.

Our latest information from Gen. Rosecrans's command is that he is in the immediate vicinity of Cheat Mountain Pass—about Beverly and Huttonville—preparing to give Gen. Lee a warm reception, if he attempts to force his way over the Alleghanies. Lee has arrived within striking distance of the east side of the pass, with such troops as he could gather from the rout of Garnett's dispersed army.

Anderson was at Staunton on the 27th ult., pushing on to join Lee in front of the Pass, and Wise's retreat for Lewisburg was doubtless to form a junction with Lee at or about the same point.

We have every hope that Gen. Rosecrans will be able to manage all three—Lee, Wise and Anderson—as successfully as Gen. McClellan managed Pegram and Garnett. There is, however, a deplorable want of arms to equip properly the large reinforcements which Rosecrans may obtain in any moment in Western Virginia, that he may be able thus to render them serviceable troops.

Information of Pillow's Movements at the East.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The *Commercial* has information that Gen. Pillow broke up camp at New Madrid on Friday, precipitately, and moved back to Randolph. Seven steamers were seized at Memphis, on Thursday, and went to New Madrid, bringing Pillow's command back, arriving Friday noon. During the intermediate time, the passengers were detained at Memphis, and suffered severely. The movement is supposed to be on account of the active operations of Fremont at Cairo.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Interesting from Washington.

REPORTED REBEL MOVEMENTS.

Their Designs on the Potomac.

CALIFORNIA'S PART IN THE WAR.

HER 10,000 TROOPS TO ATTACK TEXAS.

THE SITUATION IN MISSOURI

IRONTON SAID TO BE THREATENED.

TROOPS CALLED FROM CAIRO.

Treason in New York Politics.

A Brooklyn Judge Contemplates War.

MUTINEERS SENT TO TORTUGAS.

General Sigel at Rolla All Safe.

Six Regiments Awaiting Him.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 15, 1861.

EXPEDITION OF CAPT. CRAVEN.

Capt. Craven of the Potomac flotilla, recently, at the request of Gen. Dix, went into a creek on the Virginia shore, Lower Potomac, carrying a flag of truce, with a request to be permitted to bring off the family of a refugee. The disunionists there refused to permit the family to leave, on the ground that the man was a deserter from the Virginia militia.

CAMPS OF RENDEZVOUS.

Elmira is substituted for Pittsburg as a camp of rendezvous, and it is permitted to add other convenient places. Each is to be in charge of a regular officer.

THE MARYLAND SHORE UNGUARDED.

Commander Craven advises Gen. McClellan to fortify the Maryland shore of the Lower Potomac and encamp regiments at several points.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A letter from Great Savage Mountain indicates that the rebels may try to make an inroad into Western Virginia by that route. The Ohio, Indiana and Maryland troops there are ready.

EDITORS' BOYS IN LUCK.

Major McMichael, son of the editor of the Philadelphia *North American*, is appointed Assistant Adjutant General. The son of Alexander Cummings of the New York *World*, is appointed a First Lieutenant.

DISCIPLINE FOR MALCONTENTS.

Sixty six of the Second Maine Regiment, which has shown insubordination, continuing refractory, have been put on board the Powhatan and will be sent to Tortugas, to work out three years on the fortifications.

Gen. McClellan's order, read to the 79th yesterday, was very severe. He says that causes of mutiny in their ranks were frivolous and groundless. Their course showed them wanting in the first virtue of a soldier—obedience; and occurring just at this time, it has raised the strongest suspicion of the most abject cowardice. Consequently their colors would be taken away, and restored only after good conduct in camp and battle should have proved their right to carry them. The regiment is now encamped, with others of Sickles' Brigade, near the Lunatic Asylum.

WHAT THE "RETURNED PRISONER" SAYS.

One of the returned prisoners considers the rebel troops inferior to the National in discipline, but forced to duty by better officers.

CALIFORNIA TO BEAR A HAND.

Gen. Sumner has been ordered to march a column 10,000 strong from California into Texas and Arkansas.

IMPORTANT QUESTION.

Judge Wayne, of Georgia, of the Supreme Court, has issued a writ of *habeas corpus* for one Stephens, of the Minnesota regiment. The question to be decided is whether soldiers originally three months' men, and who afterwards enlisted for the war, can be held.

APPOINTED COMMISSARY.

Capt. Barringer of the Light Artillery has been appointed Commissary at Indianapolis.

MR. LINCOLN AT THE NAVY YARD.

The President made two long visits to the Navy Yard to-day.

ORDER FOR MORE ARMS.

An order has gone to Europe for one hundred and fifty thousand more arms.

FROM CAIRO.

Jeff Thompson at Sykeston—Railroad Bridges Burned—The late Cavalry Skirmish—The Gun Boats.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, August 15—9 P. M.

The four regiments—11th, 17th, 18th and 19th—which left here to-day, are destined to Herculaneum, 20 miles below St. Louis, and at which point the Iron Mountain railroad leaves the river. They were called from here by Gen. Fremont.

There has been nothing heard from Pillow to day. Scouts report that Jeff. Thompson's rebels have fallen back from Charleston to Sykeston, where they are fortifying. All the railroad bridges between Charleston and Sykeston have been burned by them.

The skirmish reported last night as occurring at Charleston was not engaged in as stated by Capt. Noleman's Centralia Cavalry, (mis-printed Tholeman,) but by a detachment from Capt. Burrill's White County Company. They are all safe in camp with the exception of one who has been heard from—a prisoner in the enemy's hands. The brave fellows were poorly armed, else they would have slayed their thousands; so they say.

Two of the gun boats are gone down the river to-day on a reconnoitering expedition. Capt. Roger N. Stembel, U. S. N., arrived here to-night with thirty recruits for the boats.

The steamers Empress and Graham got in this afternoon with a large lot of mules, wagons, &c.

[To the Associated Press.]

CAIRO, Aug. 13.

Since the withdrawal of the 18th regiment from the vicinity of Charleston, the rebels have torn up the track and destroyed culverts on the Cairo & Fulton railroad.

Nothing heard from Pillow's command to-day.

Government steamers, Graham and Empress, arrived to day with supplies.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Increased Military Activity.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 15—11 P. M.

This city is all alive with the preparations for an active and vigorous campaign. Intelligence from Washington points to the acceptance of an indefinite number of troops from Illinois, the organization of which is to be left entirely to the direction of Gov. Yates. Already the Quartermaster General has been clothed with authority to largely increase his facilities for the manufacture of ammunition, and to make additional contracts for clothing and equipments.

The troops continue to arrive from all parts of the State. There are now at Camp Butler 8,000 men.

General Prentiss passed through the city yesterday, *en route* for St. Louis, in accordance with the wishes of General Fremont.

Capt. Delano's company of Adams County Dragoons were ordered to move to St. Louis last night, and were promptly provided by Gens. Wood and Mather with outfits and transportation. The company is designed to serve with the command of General Prentiss.

Brigadier-General John A. McClernand arrived from the East to-day, and will immediately proceed to organize his brigade. The [illegible]

[illegible] relations between himself and Gov. Yates are of the most friendly character, and they will heartily co operate in the great work of devolving the operations of Illinois in the present conflict.

Some 35 or 40 bales of blankets, *en route* from the East to St. Louis, and supposed to be contraband, were stopped to-day until orders from Gen. Fremont should be received permitting their delivery to the consignees—Field & Brothers.

The intelligent audience at Metropolitan Hall, Chicago, should have been informed of the fact that the only law governing the payment of Capt. Smith's Artillery Company, is that known as the Ten-Regiment bill, which provides for but one month's pay; and that Governor Yates sent the Paymaster to Cairo with all the money he had any authority to disburse, with instructions that the company should have the balance as soon as arrangements could be made, which was faithfully stated to the company. Lieut. Willard forgot to tell that it was he who urged and succeeded in persuading the men not to accept the one month's pay, but he afterwards privately came around to the Paymaster and took his own pay in gold and receipted therefor.

LATEST FROM ST. LOUIS.

General Sigel Within Three Miles of Rolla—His March Unmolested—Six Regiments at Rolla—Arrival of Gen. Lyon's Body.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15—10½ P. M.

A messenger that arrived this evening reports that Gen. Sigel was encamped about three miles from Rolla, where there was good water, and would arrive at Rolla to-day, the 15th. He was in no danger. There had been no pursuit, and he was perfectly safe all the way. Owing to only one ferry boat being at the Gasconade river, considerable trouble and delay ensued in transporting the troops and baggage across.

A Captain in Sigel's command, that has arrived, states that there were no signs of a pursuit, and none was expected when he left. An immense panic existed along the route from Springfield, and hundreds of the inhabitants, men, women and children, had left their homes and were coming with Sigel's army.

About six regiments were at Rolla when he left.

The messenger stated that during the first of the battle, a company of the Federal troops rushed into the enemy's camp and entered a tent where they found seven thousand dollars, which they secured, before being obliged to retreat. He states that had the Federals been two more regiments in number they would have been able to have pursued the enemy and effectually dispersed them.

A train is expected here at 11 o'clock to-night, and will probably bring the body of Gen. Lyon. It is embalmed in a metallic coffin, which had been sent from Rolla by Col. Wyman for that purpose. The body will be at once sent on to Connecticut.

The city has been quiet to-day. A company of cavalry arrived from Adams county, Ill, and immediately marched to Col. Ellis' regiment, at the Barracks.

No reinforcements were sent forward to-day.

MISSOURI.

The Reign of Martial Law—Gen. Fremont's Promptness—7,000 Rebels Near Ironton—All Quiet in the Northern Counties.

ST. LOUIS, August 15.—The Provost Marshal has issued a stringent order against wearing concealed weapons by citizens, and has interdicted the sale or giving away of any description of fire arms by gunsmiths or other dealers, except by special permit.

The fleet of ten steamers which has been laid up fifteen miles below here for some time past was brought here to-day by order of Gen. Fremont, to prevent the possibility of their being taken by the Secessionists.

Gen. Pope has about completed the appointment of the Committees of Safety in the counties of his department, according to special orders already telegraphed. Since the adoption of this plan for the preservation of property, acts of violence have materially diminished, and it is believed in a short time will entirely cease.

It is stated that some seven thousand rebel troops are approaching Ironton from the south. The Federal troops in that region are posted at Pilot Knob, Ironton and Arcadia, three villages which lie about two miles apart in a narrow valley, the entrance to which can be easily defended by artillery, and flank movement is not apprehended in consequence of the impassible condition of the roads around the valley. Col. Blair arrived to-day.

The New York "Hards" on the War—The Strongest Toryism Yet.

ALBANY, August 15.—The Breckinridge State Central Committee met at the Delavan House, in this city, yesterday. Twelve members out of the sixteen were present. Mr. John A. Green, chairman, called the Committee to order. After an interchange of views the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:—

Resolved, That the State Committee, representing that portion of the Democratic party of the State of New York which sustained the Maryland Institute platform at the last election, witness with deep concern and apprehension the long predicted result of the Northern sectional aggressions upon the rights of the Southern States; that, as we have uniformly opposed in the past the policy which we foresaw must produce disunion, so we are equally prompt to raise our voices against civil war; that the worst and most ineffectual argument that can be addressed to the seceding States is war; that we deny that the present struggle is in any sense a war for the Union, and insist that those who have precipitated the States into hostilities neither care, nor expect, nor desire to restore the Union thereby.

Resolved, That we advocate the proposition for an armistice between the now contending armies North and South, and the immediate convocation of a Convention of Delegates from all the States which acknowledged themselves members of the Union in November, 1860, to the end that all differences may be peacefully adjusted, our land saved from bloodshed and restored to peace, concord and Union.

Resolved, That the endeavor to coerce seceding States has had its fitting counterpart in the recent aggressions made upon the rights of free speech and a free press in those States which still adhere to the Union; that after the announcement that there was a law higher than the Constitution, we were prepared to see the party now in power declare the Constitution suspended at and during their pleasure, and that the arrests without warrant, and the incarceration without examination, of citizens not adjudged guilty of any crime; the denial of the right of petition; the setting at defiance the courts of law of our State by order of military officials; the suppression of newspapers; the deprivation of the militia of their arms; the declaration and enforcement of martial law; the unauthorized seizures and searches, without the sanction of legal proof; and the conversions of our forts into military bastiles—demand at the hands of a people jealous of their liberties, a solemn and indignant protest.

Resolved, That this State Committee has learned with much satisfaction of the refusal of the State Committee, of which Dean Richmond is Chairman, to accept the overtures of the Republicans for coalition with them upon a single State ticket upon the approaching election; that for this declared determination to continue to labor for the overthrow of the Republican party and policy, we respectfully tender to them the right hand of fellowship; and that, sacrificing all minor considerations, and burying past dissentions in a desire to see a consolidated and united front opposed to the Republican party, this State Committee will not call a separate State convention at this time, and that we recommend those Democrats who have recognized this organization to unite in the election of delegates to the State Convention called to meet at Syracuse on the 4th day of September, believing that that Convention will distinctly declare itself for measures of peace and reconciliation.

A resolution was unanimously adopted, expelling Matthew McMahon from the Committee, he having accepted office under the Federal Government, and declared himself a supporter of its policy.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—It is reported that evidence has been discovered showing that when Jeff. Davis resigned his seat in the U.S. Senate he made out a list of the men who were to be made officers in the rebel army.

Mr. Maynard of Tenn., arrived here yesterday. He was not molested on his way.

The *Evening Star* has a dispatch denying that Ben. McCulloch was killed in the battle.

Passes are now required on all roads leading to Washington.

Thirty thousand letters for our troops are received here daily.

A County Judge Proposes to take Fort Lafayette.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—It is said that Judge Garrison, the County Judge of Kings county, has made a formal application to Gen. Duryea, to ascertain what force could be obtained in Kings county to execute a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of the Baltimore Police Commissioners. Gen. Duryea replied about 1,400 men; but the county was in possession of no artillery sufficiently powerful to make any impression on the walls of Fort Lafayette, and that it would require between 5,000 and 10,000 men to take them. So the matter rests for the present.

Judge Garrison, of Brooklyn, has also issued a writ of habeas corpus, on the application of Col. Jack, on behalf of about 150 U. S. troops at Fort Hamilton, surrendered by Gen. Twiggs, and who were released on their parole. Their counsel has written to the Secretary of War, requesting that the Government allow the execution of the writ, as it will save the ne[illegible]

[illegible] cessity of ever indirectly recognizing the legality of the obligation which was imposed on the men by the rebels.

From Louisville—Activity of the Rebels in Procuring Supplies.

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 15.—A passenger from Nashville reports that the military authorities of Tennessee are about to prohibit the entrance of any kind of goods over that State over the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and this is seemingly corroborated by Memphis advices to their agents to purchase no more goods in Louisville at present. For two or three nights past wagons supposed to contain munitions of war, including powder, have gone from here in the direction of Tennessee. For two nights the Surveyors' posse were overpowered. Last night the force was increased, but the wagons were attended with cavalry and got away. Measures are taken to prevent similar occurrences in future.

A Memphis telegram from Hickman, says there was a battle at Charleston, Mo., between Jeff. Thompson's force and Fremont's, and the latter were driven back with severe loss. Two gun-boats are now chasing the steamer Equality, captured to-day by Capt. Jas. Erwin, from Cairo.

Southern papers received to day are devoid of interest.

The Recruiting Service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—An order was issued from the Adjutant General's office today, appointing the officers of the regular army in the principal cities, disbursing officers of the funds appropriated by Congress for the collecting, drilling and organizing the volunteers, under the act authorizing the President to accept the services of 500,000 men, &c. They are charged with the payment of all proper claims presented to them under this act, and duly authenticated and certified by the various recruiting officers. The premium for accepted recruits, as laid down in paragraph 1315, in General Regulations, will, however, not be allowed in the volunteer service.

The Rebels Moving on the Potomac in Strong Force.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The most reliable information concerning the plans of the disunionists is that they are slowly moving their forces to the line of the Potomac, in a strong body, and it is certain that a part of their programme is to enter Maryland and encourage and support the revolutionary spirit in that State, with ultimate designs on Washington.

The 79th Mutineers—Rebels.

NEW YORK, August 15.—Muir, the bearer of rebel dispatches, is imprisoned in Fort Lafayette.

A special Washington dispatch to the *Tribune* says sixty-two of the 79th recusants will be sent to the Tortugas to work out their three years on the fortifications.

Ex Minister Faulkner has requested an interview with Secretary Cameron.

Latest from Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 15.—The court-martial of Col. Miles, charged with unofficer-like conduct on the day of the battle of Bull Run, is progressing. His counsel is Reverdy Johnson.

It is again reported that the rebels are erecting batteries at White House Point, ten miles this side of Aquia Creek.

British Subjects Aiding the Rebels.

NEW YORK, August 15.—Washington specials say it is understood that Secretary Seward intends informing Lord Lyons immediately, that British subjects are engaged in furnishing aid to the rebels, in direct violation of the Queen's proclamation.

Geo. N. Saunders a Defaulter.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Geo. N. Saunders, late Navy Agent here, is a defaulter to the amount of $21,000. A process is issued against his sureties, R. J. Warker and Zeno Scudder.

Departure of Gen. Wool.

BUFFALO, Aug. 15.—Gen. Wool left Troy to-day, it is said to take command at Fortress Monroe.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. World.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.

RETURN OF PRISONERS FROM RICHMOND.

To-day quite a number of our surgeons and soldiers, and one lady, who were taken prisoners at Bull Run and conveyed to Richmond, arrived here via Fortress Monroe and Baltimore. They furnish many interesting facts relating to their capture and residence among the rebels. The surgeons are here on parole, and were allowed the liberty from the fact that they remained on the field to take care of our wounded, and did not therefore join in the retreat with other officers. For this humane as well as brave act, they were complimented by Generals Beauregard and Johnston, and, being non combatants, have been allowed great privileges. Dr. Stewart, surgeon of the First Minnesota Regiment, who was taken prisoner when the retreat commenced, states that the surgeons were not allowed to go on the field after the battle had concluded, but were permitted to enter the hospitals and attend to the wounded. The wounded and their attendants were treated very kindly by the people living in the vicinity of Manassas. No distinction was made between friend and foe, and everything was done to alleviate suffering. After a day or so, he and his companion, together with other prisoners, were taken to Richmond, where they were confined in a prison formed out of a tobacco warehouse. Here they were closely guarded, but treated kindly, being furnished with good food and as comfortable quarters as circumstances would permit. The surgeons solicited permission to visit the hospitals in Richmond, and aid in attendance on the wounded, but this request was peremptorily refused by the Surgeon General of the rebel army. The only unpleasant remarks which they heard were the most bitter invectives from the women, who freely commented on the Yankees. Richmond appeared very lively to them. Provisions were cheap, and much traffic was going on in country produce, but there was a great want of surgical instruments, medicines, etc. The people acknowledged that they felt severely the injurious effect of the blockade, and in fact, speculation was almost wholly directed to a removal, though not much stress was laid on foreign interference. Hon. Mr. Ely, Col. Corcoran, and others, were still in prison at Richmond, but were well cared for. There was a universal feeling in favor of hanging the most important ones, should the crew of the Savannah suffer death. With regard to the next battle or the future movements of the rebels, but little was said. The Southern soldiers were very much wearied with their long campaign, and seemed inactive, manifesting little or no spirit for a renewed conflict. At first there was a disposition to move on Washington, but there was an under current of feeling among the more Southern regiments, which was averse to crossing the Potomac river. The rebel officers and soldiers are of the opinion that our soldiers fought like tigers at Bull Run, and compliment them for their bravery, but they are severe in denunciation of our officers, who they say acted like cowards. They admit that we had won the field several times, and full well understood how the panic came to seize upon our troops, and cause us to lose it. The prisoners, many of whom were in the front ranks of our troops, say that the officers of the rebel forces flung themselves in front of their regiments, and urged them on, while many of ours took to their heels. There are about five hundred wounded and six hundred unwounded, of our soldiers at Richmond. The spirit of resistance is represented among the civilians at Richmond to be as strong as ever, women and children declaring that they will join the army to defeat the Federal troops. Mrs. Curtis, of Rochester, N. Y., who was taken to Richmond some time since, arrived here with the other prisoners. The meetings of some of the returned soldiers with their friends here to-day have been affecting. Many of them were given up as dead. In one instance an officer read his own obituaries in the papers. The rebels all concur in praising Gen. McClellan's abilities, and state that he is the only man that they fear in the coming contest.

The parole of the surgeons bears the following endorsement:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS,
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Aug. 2.

The parole of these surgeons was taken to prevent the necessity of guarding them while they were attending to the enemy's wounded, with the understanding that it was to be continued by the War Department after leaving here, and that they were to be permitted to return to their homes when their service would be no longer required, on the ground that they were non-combatants and might have got off if they had imitated their fellow-officers. [Signed.] G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Commanding.

The assistant surgeon of the First Minnesota refused to accept the parole, and remains a prisoner in Richmond. The entire party were threatened with popular violence repeatedly on their way from Richmond to Fortress Monroe.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune, Aug. 13.]

THE COMING OF GARIBALDI.

The State Department has not authorized any of our cotemporaries to contradict the statement that Garibaldi has offered his services to the Government.

PROMOTION OF COL. HUNTER.

The appointment of Col. David Hunter as Major-General was made in conformity with the wishes of the Illinois delegation. It is understood that he will command the Illinois Volunteers. He was Paymaster when the war commenced, promoted to a Colonelcy of the 3d Cavalry, and acted as Brigadier at Bull Run.

JESSIE FREMONT.

Private letters from Gen. Fremont speak of the great assistance which his wife "Jessie," well remembered of the campaign of 1856, is rendering him in this most serious contest. She acts as his private secretary, writing many of his most important business letters, and taking notes of his conversation with officers on matters of moment.

COL. BURKE AND THE BALTIMORE TRAITORS.

Col. Martin Burke, in command of Fort Lafayette, in charge of the Baltimore secessionist prisoners, will, of course, be sustained by the Government in his opposition to the efforts of lawyers and traitors to get the guilty free. Orders went on to-day for him to find himself if attacked, and to Col. Scott to reinforce him if necessary.

New Advertisements.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Good Second-Hand Safe. Door and Blind Machinery. Address, giving full particulars, Post Office Box 149, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

WANTED—By a young man, a situation as Copyist or Entry Clerk. Best of city references. Address "F. M. F.," Tribune Office.

WANTED—Three experienced hands to Seat Flag Cottage Chairs. Apply to JOHN H. BURNS, 205 Randolph street.

WANTED—A single gentleman should like to get boarding in some respectable private house. High rents pay, and the best of references required. Address to "C. S. O.," General Post Office.

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with good Board, can be obtained at the Waverley House, No. 223 Kinzie street, from $2.50 to $4 per week. Also, several rooms suitable for gentlemen and their wives on very reasonable terms. Transient $1.00 per day.

BOARDING.—To Rent with Board, a front Parlor and Bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at 19 and 21 Michigan avenue. Also a few Day Boarders can be accommodated at 71 Wabash avenue. References required.

BOARDING.—Parties wishing Board can be accommodated, in a nice new Brick House, with splendid rooms, at a moderate price, by calling at 203 West Randolph street.

TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A new two-story, American Basement Brick House, admirably arranged, containing all the modern improvements, together with gas fixtures, a stone cellar underneath, and a brick barn on the premises which is located conveniently to the street cars on the West Side, in a good neighborhood and within ten minutes walk of the Court House. Possession given first of September, or sooner if desired. Address Post Office Box 1143.

TO RENT.—Two four-story Brick Stores and Cellars, 20 by 160 feet, (on North Water street), constructed for Storage, but can be used to advantage by Manufacturers. Apply to G. W. ADAMS, in rear of 180 North Water street.

TO RENT—Possession given on September first—Residence 269 Ontario street, near Wolcott street, situated in one of the pleasantest localities on the North Side. Good yard, and neighborhood unexceptionable. For further particulars inquire at the house.

TO RENT—House No. 18 South Jefferson street, nine rooms, besides closets, in good order. Rent $20 per annum. Possession given immediately. Apply on the premises.

TAKEN UP—By the subscriber, last week, two Cows, one red the other yellow. The owner can have the same upon application to the undersigned, proving property, &c. PATRICK FITZGERALD, Southwest corner of Kinzie and Elizabeth streets.

500 AGENTS WANTED.—$40 per month and expenses made selling Lloyd's United States Railroad and War Map, and the Herald's War Map. Wholesale Agency corner State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4239. J. B. JOHNSON. No circular mailed to any one unless a return postage stamp is enclosed. The above Maps mailed to any part of the world on receipt of 25 cents in money or stamps. R. R. LANDON, Agent.

MASONIC.—A Special Convocation of Washington Chapter No. 43 R. A. M. will be held this (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock. IRA GODDARD, Secretary.

7,000.—Seven Thousand Best ARMY BLANKETS, (all wool), for sale. Call on WM. E. HOLLO, No. 2 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

CARBON OIL!—CARBON OIL!
THE PUREST, HEAVIEST AND BEST
IN THE MARKET.
Warranted Pure White and Non-Explosive.
JOHNSON, SPENCER & CO.,
30 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
Agents for the well-known LUCIFER OIL WORKS, Pennsylvania.

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR
TO BE HELD
AT CHICAGO,
Sept. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, 1861.
CASH PREMIUMS
$20,000.
Citizen's Prices for Fast Horses, &c.,
$2,000.
ALL ENTRIES FREE.
Railroads will Transport Passengers at
HALF FARE and FREIGHTS FREE.
ATTACTIONS UNPRECEDENTED.
TEN GRAND GOLD MEDALS
To be awarded on a
NATIONAL TEST OF FIRE ARMS.
AN ELEGANT BANNER
To be presented to the
Best Drilled Company of Infantry.
THE PRIZE BANNER
Will be awarded by a competent Committee, and the Drill will be in accordance with Hardee Tactics. Each Company to be not less than 40 rank and file.
All business on the Fair Grounds will be suspended during the presentation of the PRIZE BANNER. The presentation will be accompanied by appropriate addresses by eminent men.
Large and appropriate Premiums will be awarded for the best contest in SHARP SHOOTING.
FINEST MILE TRACK AND AMPHITHEATRE IN AMERICA.
GRAND CAVALCADE OF PREMIUM STOCK.
FLORA TEMPLE, ETHAN ALLEN and other celebrities are expected to compete for independent and important prizes, over and above the PREMIUM LIST.
LADIES RIDING AND DRIVING,
150 dollars offered in Premiums.
A TRIAL OF FIRE ARMS,
Under the direction of COL. S. A. BUCKMASTER, will take place at a stated time, every day, in full view of the Amphitheatre.
MAJOR ANDERSON and other distinguished Artillerists, have been appointed on the Committees.
The Southern Confederacy having forced upon the Northern FREE STATES this deplorable and momentous contest, it therefore becomes eminently necessary that the FREEMEN of the great Northwest should familiarize themselves with these MILITARY EXHIBITIONS, now the only arbiters of PEACE. And where is our broad domain can a like exhibition, of great practical utility, be got together and displayed to the masses better than at Chicago? remembering that the tillers of the soil are the men to defend it.
PEACE HAS ITS DUTIES SO HAS WAR.
GEN. JOHN C. FREMONT and other distinguished military men, will be present to examine the test of Fire Arms at the coming Fair.
HON. LEWIS F. ALLEN, F. S. PAXTON and GEORGE VAIL, have been appointed delegates from the NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, to attend the Fair, and will be present during the week.
Delegates have also been appointed from other States and the Canadas, to be present during the Fair, and have signified their intention to be here.
FARMERS OF THE NORTHWEST, let us come together in council; come with your families. Every arrangement has been made for your safety and comfort during the Fair Week. One hundred and twenty acres of Camping Grounds, abundantly supplied with water, and conveniently located, have been secured. The citizens of the adjoining States are cordially invited to meet with us, and all who do come may be assured of a HEARTY WELCOME and GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS.
Entries can be made at the Secretary's Office, in Springfield, until September first, after which, and until the opening of the Fair, at the Society's Rooms, No. 4 Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.
By order of the Executive Committee,
JOHN P. REYNOLDS,
Corresponding Secretary.

HURLBUT'S GREAT TIGHT BARREL STAVE SAWING AND DRESSING MACHINE, PATENTED JULY 3d, 1860.
The greatest invention of the age.—[Cincinnati Commercial.
A discovery of national importance.—[N. Y. Tribune.
Deserving the highest praise in both construction and action.—[Scientific American.
It is the favorite of all at the Exhibition. (Chicago Mechanics' Institute.)—[Chicago Tribune.
We give it our hearty approbation, and commend it to all lumbermen, believing it opens a mine of wealth to them.—[St. Louis Republican.
The undersigned are owners of the Patent in the following territory, to-wit:—Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, Minnesota, Maine, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, Maryland, Florida, Vermont, Alabama, Oregon, New Jersey, Delaware and Rhode Island. We are now prepared to sell State, County and Town Rights.
[illegible]
HURLBUT BROTHERS & CO., Post Office Box 3643, Chicago, Illinois.

STEAM WEEKLY
BETWEEN
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown (Ireland).
The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built iron Steamships:
CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH,
CITY OF BALTIMORE, KANGAROO,
CITY OF WASHINGTON, GLASGOW,
CITY OF MANCHESTER, BOSPHORUS,
ETNA.
[illegible]

Auction Sales.

W. M. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, CHICAGO, ILL.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF Saddlery and Coach Hardware, AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell for cash, on FRIDAY, August 16th, at 9½ o'clock, at Store No. 179 State street, An entire stock of SADDLERY HARDWARE, [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE. New and Second-Hand Furniture, BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, BUREAUS, Crockery Ware, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, Aug. 17th, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, (opposite the Tremont House.) WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

WAREHOUSE GOODS AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Will sell for cash To Pay Storage Charges, ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21st, AT 9½ O'CLOCK At their Salesrooms, 46, 48 AND 50 DEARBORN STREET. [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will hold their next regular BOOT AND SHOE SALE TO THE TRADE, ON THURSDAY, Aug. 22d, at 9 1-2 O'Clock, At their Salesroom, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street. Country Merchants, dealers in Shoes, will find it to their advantage to attend our regular sales. The goods we sell will compare favorably in quality and style, with any wholesale stock in the city. All sales without reserve. Terms Cash. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

50 Bxs. CHEWING TOBACCO AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Will sell for cash, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 17th, AT 10 O'CLOCK, At their Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn st. 50 boxes Superior Chewing Tobacco and 50 barrels Fine Cut Tobacco. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

JEWETT & CO.'S SALES, At Salesroom, 56 Dearborn St. ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 17th, at 10 o'clock A. M., CATALOGUE SALE OF One thousand packages Champagne, Cigars, Tobacco, Bitters, Candles, Wines and Liquors, [illegible] See Catalogues at salesroom.

TRADE SALE OF White Crockery AT AUCTION. [illegible] Dinner, Tea and Toilet Ware. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND FARES To Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Liverpool, &c., &c. BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA. Four Trains leave Chicago daily for all parts of Canada and New England. WEEKLY MAIL STEAMERS Between MONTREAL and ENGLAND, IRELAND and SCOTLAND. For tickets or freight contracts apply by letter or personally to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 12 Lake street, Chicago. WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.

TO THE SEASHORE. SEA BATHING AND Excursion Trips to the Seashore, PORTLAND, RIVER SAGUENAY, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, RIVIERE DU LOUP, THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE, White Mountains, &c. THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA Will, during the summer, issue return tickets, GOOD UNTIL FIRST OF OCTOBER NEXT, at unusually low rates of fare. For full particulars apply personally or by letter to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 12 Lake street, Chicago. W. SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe. The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada issue through bills of lading from the West to Liverpool for all descriptions of Produce at very low rates, which include all expenses except ocean insurance. They also grant through bills of lading from Havre, Liverpool and London. Apply by mail or personally to JAS. WARRACK, Gen. Western Agent, No. 12 Lake street, Chicago. M. PENNINGTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Montreal.

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINE.
SLOAT'S ELLIPTIC
LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINES.
The Only Machine Having the
ELLIPTIC HOOK.
W. C. MASON & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST,
54 CLARK STREET,
Under the New Sherman House,
CHICAGO, ILL.
AGENTS WANTED in every town and city in the Northwest.

FORSYTH'S OIL,
CARBON OIL,
REGENT OIL,
DOWNER'S OIL,
Kerosene and Coal Oil Lamps,
AT NOBLE'S
LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM
175....LAKE STREET....175

BITTER WINE OF IRON.
BITTER WINE OF IRON.
BITTER WINE OF IRON.
BITTER WINE OF IRON.
BITTER WINE OF IRON.
[illegible] SMITH & DWYER, Druggists and Chemists, 94 Lake street, Tremont House.

ICE BOXES
REFRIGERATORS,
WATER COOLERS,
[illegible]
ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
Bathing Apparatus,
AT VAN SCHAACK'S,
47 State Street,
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1861.

BEGIN TO DRILL.

Whatever may be, or may have been, the the fortune of war in Missouri—whether Sigel was cut off, or Pillow is driven back—whether St. Louis is saved to the Union now or gained by the rebels—we of Chicago and all Illinois ought to be putting ourselves in a position to attack or defend, as the issue of that contest now raging in that neighboring State may require. We are not alarmists. We do not believe that St. Louis is to become the pride of lawlessness and treason; nor that Illinois is to be invaded even on the Western border, now most threatened. But war is a lottery. The apparent safety of to-day may be changed by a cause not now foreseen, and next week or next month there may not be a soldier nor a musket to spare if it would keep the invader out. Let us arm and drill, not necessarily in the service of the State or Government; but with a patriotic hope that when called upon in an emergency, we may do effective duty upon the enemy against whom we may go forth. Let us, anyway, show that we are not neglectful of the means that we may command; and that we may become a nation of soldiers, as potent in war as we are enterprising in peace. Every man between the ages of 18 and 45 should turn out, accustom himself, by tri-weekly drilling, to the use of arms and the motions of the file and company, so that if required he may do his uttermost to vindicate his country's cause. Let us show that we are in earnest; that we appreciate that for which we contend; that neither our care, our business nor our pleasure shall have power to make us forget the obligations that we owe to our native land and the glorious institutions in which we have been reared. The time has come in which all are required to act. Our young men have gone out by tens of thousands, if necessary to die for their country's defence. Let us not forget them. They need a reserve which in the hour of danger shall go to their support. Let not want of arms be an excuse for inaction. Oak sticks will do at first, and guns will be forthcoming when they are needed. What say you, people of the North-west! Shall we have a voluntary levy *en masse*—a revival of the patriotism that once sent old men and beardless boys to the field? Friends, up the country, do not wait for the cities to lead off. They will do their share. Now let the good work begin!

THE POPULAR DEMAND:

A more vigorous prosecution of the war with treason and rebellion. If Mr. Lincoln has been unfortunate in the choice of men, or any one of them, whom he has called about him as constitutional advisers, a change which shall inspire him with new courage and the people with additional confidence, is still practicable—depending only upon the exercise of the Presidential will—and it should be made. We tell him that the country has no confidence in the fitness, from whatever point judged, of Simon Cameron for the place that he unworthily fills; and, plainly and flatly, they want him removed. They do not believe in his talent for business. They know he is a Pennsylvania politician with the antecedents which made him eminently distasteful to the public when his name was mentioned for the post, in which, against the remonstrances of the very best men of the party, he was finally placed. They know that he is a possible, and, in his own opinion, a prominent candidate for the Presidency; that all the power of his office is used to forward his pretensions; and that his desire for the honor of the country by a triumph over its enemies is secondary to the ambition that he has nursed within him. They know him as a man of feeble capacity, except as cunning in the measure of ability—an adroit politician of the time of peace, unfitted for the earnest work of a day like this, the meaning of which he, of all the men in America, would soonest fail to comprehend. They charge upon him the miserable state of our armies, whether estimated by their equipments, their efficiency, or their numerical strength. They know that he is mainly, if not wholly, responsible for the disaster in Missouri, and they clinch the accusation by citing his culpable neglect to send the reinforcements that the gallant Lyon begged. In a word, the confidence of the country is lost, and his removal is demanded. As long as he has the control for which neither nature nor education has fitted him, we may expect the war to flag, that reverse will follow reverse, and defeat succeed defeat, until we are compelled to a dishonorable peace! We honestly and frankly tell the Administration that this is the feeling in the Northwest; we do not share in it to the full extent, but we represent it as it is, and we should be unfaithful friends of the President and the country if we did not! Give us a man upon whose patriotism, ability and integrity the whole people may rely. That is the cry throughout the West. Give us a man who will inspire confidence, excite action, and pledge success. The day for the creations of caucuses and the heroes of parties, has gone by. This is the ers demanding able, honest and patriotic men. There are no exceptions in favor of the Cabinet of the President. The country asks that a MAN may be Secretary of War!

NOT YET IN EARNEST.

The question which men are asking each other as our errors become more glaring and our perils more pressing, is, *Why are we not in earnest?* Why are we making war with soap bubbles while the enemy are fighting with bullets and bombs! Why are we not seizing all the advantages, all the strength we can muster, while the rebels are acting so promptly and ably on that principle? "Civil war," says the London *Daily News*, "involves "suspension of laws, violations of politi- "ical principles and safeguards, and burdens which must rest to the last strain "the patriotism and probity of republican "citizens. That much is certain." Upon such obvious truths as these, are Jeff. Davis Co. conducting the war. Whatever will weaken the foe they have to contend with—whomsoever they can drive to shoulder a musket, contribute a dollar, handle a spade, or cook a ration, they press into their service without recourse to statute law or the requirements of etiquette. If they have not enough white soldiers, they take Indians; if they have not enough Indians, they take negroes; if they have not enough free negroes, they take slave negroes. There is all the difference in the world between a belligerent who is in earnest and one who is not. *They* mean precisely what they say; we mean something else, evidently.

There is a fine sarcasm as well as a fine sentiment in the language of Garibaldi —"If your war is for freedom, I am with "you with twenty thousand men." We can well imagine that our excellent minister to Switzerland was nonplussed by the reply of the Italian hero. Now, our war is either for freedom or slavery. The rebels have no difficulty in telling what *their* war is for. It is for slavery straight out—no mincing or mouthing about it. Thus far our war has seemed to be for slavery too. At any rate, it has not been sufficiently pronounced for freedom to impress Garibaldi or any foreign people with the character of the alloy. We are still slaveholders, *de facto*. The country is divided into slaves, slaveowners and slaveholders, and there is no other party here. The slaves number four hundred thousand, the slaveholders two millions; the slaveowners number four hundred thousand, and the slaveholders twenty-seven millions. Are we fighting for the privilege of continuing to hold the four million slaves for the four hundred thousand slave masters? God forbid! If such is our purpose, victory will not perch upon our banners; it ought not to. We cannot enjoy the luxury of keeping four millions of negroes in bondage, and the luxury of our free government, much longer. We must give up the one, or the slave owners will compel us to give up the other.

COURAGE, FRIENDS!

There is no need of despondency. Defeat is temporary. Mismanagement, in the face of an intelligent people like this, is its own cure. Old age and decrepitude at the head of the army, and designing knavery and cowardly counsels in the Cabinet will by and by meet their own reward. The people are right. The discouragements of to-day will give place to new hope, stimulating new efforts and new sacrifices to-morrow. The victory will be ours. Like the English in the Crimea; like the Americans in the war of 1813; like France in 1789; like the Dutch when they founded their glorious Republic, we have a preparatory discipline to encounter—defeats to endure, disappointments to meet, treachery to overcome and inefficiency to remove. The end of all will be victory, if we hold fast to the faith and bear ourselves as men. We go into the contest with a military establishment crowded with those to whom death, as a relief from their many infirmities, would be welcome, with a Secretary of War whom the country distrusts; with needless scruples about rebel rights under the Constitution and the law; with sentiments of humanity that would honor one to whom the abolition of the death penalty was the prime object of life; and with the easy good nature that would tremble at a tragedy and delight in a farce. Behind all these are the people with their great faith, their boundless love of country, their self-sacrificing spirit, their heroic courage, and unerring instincts. By and by the obstacles that stand between them and self-vindication will go down, and the honor of the Republic, one and indivisible, will be redeemed in the resistless sweep of our banners that shall be sent through the length and breadth of the land! Courage, then, for a little while. The day will soon dawn!

MR. BRECKINRIDGE.

The promptness of the Baltimore Union men, in suffocating Breckinridge, has probably spared some other Northern city the necessity of extinguishing him altogether. It now appears that he left Washington with the intention of visiting the principal cities of the Northern States and New England, for the purpose of publicly talking treason. The rebel junta of New York had arranged for his coming there; he was also promised to speak at Hartford, Ct.; and the secessionists in these, as in other cities, awaited his presence with a satisfaction they could ill conceal. But the Baltimore affair has read both Mr. Breckinridge and them a lesson. He will not venture to speak, himself, nor would they venture to let him. He has for the moment passed from the public view—possibly has turned his steps towards South Carolina, just as he was advised to do by the Baltimore people. Wherever he has taken himself, we can well afford to give this arch traitor and mischief-maker to the Confederates or to the devil, as he may elect. There is no market for his talents in the North, just now, and he probably needs no further assurance of the fact.

Wisconsin Troops.

The Madison *Journal* of Tuesday evening publishes the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, August 13.

GOV. RANDALL:—Send all the organized and available force to Washington, without delay. Give him a full supply of field artillery and small arms.

[The utmost promptitude is desired. Advise the Department of your action. SIMON CAMERON, Sec'y of War.

This is a good deal like calling spirits from the vasty deep. Wisconsin raised and equipped six first class regiments. Secretary Cameron knows where they are. He probably knows also that Wisconsin has not now a single regiment in condition to be forwarded to Gen. Fremont or anybody else. If Gov. Randall has "a full supply of field artillery and small arms" we shall be equally surprised and pleased to hear of their going forward.

Colonel Dickey's Cavalry Regiment.

We learn that Col. T. L. Dickey of Ottawa, arrived in this city yesterday morning from Washington. The Colonel is authorized by the War Department to raise and immediately arm and equip a regiment of mounted men from this State for the war. Each company will be mustered into the United States service as soon as its muster roll is full and immediately furnished with horses, with their equipments, uniform and camp and garrison subsidence. The regiment will rendezvous at Ottawa, where companies will go into camp as fast as they become organized.

The Force Under Gen. Banks.

Gen. Banks' army, at Pleasant Valley, opposite Harper's Ferry, numbers eleven fifteen regiments of infantry volunteers, which with cavalry and artillery made a total force of not far from 16,000 men. Since the enumeration which we quote below, from the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Col. Starkweather's Wisconsin regiment have left, their time being up; while two regiments from Massachusetts —the 14th Col. Greene, and the 15th Col. Devens—have been added. The list is:—

Massachusetts—Second, Col. Gordon; Twelfth, Col. Webster; Thirteenth, Col. Leonard.

Wisconsin—First, Col. Starkweather; Third, Col. Hamilton.

Connecticut—Fourth, Col. Woodhouse; Fifth, Col. Terry.

Pennsylvania—Fourth, Col. Maas; Twenty-eighth, Col. Geary; Twenty-ninth, Col. Murphy.

New York—Thirty-second, Col. Thirteenth, Col. Clark; Twenty-eighth, Col. Donnelly.

Indiana—Twelfth, Col. Wallace; Sixteenth, Col. Dumont.

Second United States Cavalry, Col. Thomas; Second Rhode Island Battery, Perkins' Battery, Dodge's Battery, Philadelphia City Troop, Rangers (Capt. McMullin), and 4 battery of two pieces belonging to the New York Zouaves.

Politics in Kentucky.

The Legislature to convene in September bids fair, from returns received, to assume the following aspect, as the result of the recent election:

Senate—26 Union men, 10 Secessionists.

House—80 Union men, 20 Secessionists.

Quite a moral revolution. When compared with the last, where the Union men only had *one* majority in the House, and about *four* in the Senate.

The Connecticut Regiments.

The Governor of Connecticut will shortly issue an order for three or five new regiments. The entire number provided for by the $3,000,000 bill is ten regiments, seven of which will be mustered in for the war. Colonel Woodhouse, of the Fourth Connecticut Regiment, has resigned.

☞ Adj. Gen. Baker of Iowa has established his own headquarters at Davenport. The four new regiments of infantry, to be numbered the 8th, 9 h, 10th and 11th, and the new regiment of cavalry, are to rendezvous at Davenport, with the exception of one regiment each at Dubuque and Iowa City. The camp at Davenport, for the two infantry and the cavalry, is named in honor of McClellan, and sixty or seventy men have been busily employed several days in erecting the barracks. There are to be thirty separate buildings constructed, each supplied with fifty-two double bunks. The regiment at Dubuque will be Vandever's. The regiment at Iowa City (probably) Col. Bennett's.

REMARKABLE MURDER CASE.—A young man of good family, at New Ashford, Mass., had eloped with and married a niece, aged 18 years, and the happy twain, finding they could not legally live together, romantically concluded to die together. The girl's friends waited for her a long time in the parlor, and on searching for her, found the two clasped in each other's arms, with their throats cut, and the wife quite dead. The husband will recover, and be tried for the murder. The case excites much interest.

SMITHFIELD (MASS.) ARMORY.—The production of this only Government manufactory of small arms has now reached over 5,000 rifles a month, and next month's production, with a force of 1000 men, will be 7,500. Congress having appropriated $500,000 for new shops, and $200,000 for machinery to fill them, plans are already being made for an immediate enlargement of the works, and the officers of the Armory promise to supply at least 15,000 rifle muskets a month by the beginning of another year.

☞ The annoyance of the Princess Clotilde it seems continues in New York. It is affirmed that while going to her devotions, her carriage has been waylaid, the sidewalk blocked up, and the church filled with impertinent men and women—especially the latter, who would thrust themselves before her, behind her, and at her side, violating all the confinement dictates of decency to obtain a glimpse of her veiled and indignant face.

Constitutional Conservatism.

The true way to maintain the Union, and the financial panic in Illinois, have had the effect to compel our people to ignore the fact that a convention of the people's representatives has been ordered by competent authority for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution of our State. It is no light matter to change the Constitution of one of the sovereign States of this Union. All alterations or amendments of that sacred instrument, which may be suggested, ought to be weighed cautiously and fully understood by the people of Illinois. Experience is a great teacher, and that which we learned yesterday will be untaught to-morrow, and the day after will add to the common stock of knowledge. The battle of Bull Run teaches us this great fact. Apply this principle to the State of Illinois. Our original Constitution was adopted August 26, 1818. Under this Constitution we lived until the first Monday in December, A. D. 1848, when the present Constitution took effect. The same, or similar defects in the original Constitution, which gave rise to the Constitution of 1848, experience has taught us, belongs to the second Constitution. We must rectify all former errors by our present experience. The people have so thought, and the Legislature have embodied in the form of a law their will. On January 31st, 1862, the Legislature ordered a convention to "alter or amend" our Constitution, to meet at the Capital of the State on the first Tuesday in January, A. D. 1862, and at the same time ordered an election for delegates to such Convention to be held, on "the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1861." This election thus ordered, for the purpose aforesaid, is approaching rapidly. Action is absolutely necessary. There is no time to lose. The amendments must be thought out, and discussed. As a citizen of the State, I propose in brief articles, to discuss the interests and questions at issue, with a view to discussion and action. I have no design to either lead or forestall popular action and judgment, but simply desire to compel our voters to think discuss and act understandingly. This much by way of introduction. Let the people however remember one thing that it takes four years of legislation to alter our State Constitution that an alteration is necessary, and that we may not for a series of years have another such opportunity. I propose to write short articles from day to day in reference to proposed amendments, with a view to awake the attention of voters.

ILLINOIS.

OUR MILWAUKEE LETTER.

Military Matters—Return of First Regiment—Newspapers, and Matters and Things in General.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1861.

The military fervor of our city now as compared with that of two months ago, if we look only at exterior manifestations, is rapidly diminishing. But since the refusal of our Governor to quarter any more regiments here and the adjustment of our bank troubles, all outward military display has ceased. It has only been disturbed once, by the passage of the Sixth Regiment through the city on their way to the seat of war. But still the undercurrent of military preparation and recruiting is as strong now as ever—and more of real *preparation* is now done in one week, through the Assistant Quarter-Master's office, than ninety days ago was done in three. The entire accoutrements for the Seventh and Eighth Regiments are on hand, and a portion of the arms have also arrived. The uniforms and knapsacks are in a good state of forwardness, and the regiments will be equipped just as soon as they get into camp, and there will be no tedious delay in sending them forward. The Governor interferes somewhat with the companies, and the Seventh Regiment will not be called into camp before the 18th inst., and the Eighth not before the 25th—probably both of them will rendezvous at Madison.

Our gallant First Regiment, whose term expires this week, are expected home on Friday or Saturday. On the 19th of April the Board of Commerce are making preparations to receive them in good style. They will be offered a grand escort, by all the local military and civic societies, and a dinner will be served up to them on their old grounds, Camp Scott, which remain just as they left them, and have had an occupancy of the first brave boys will be warmly welcomed. They have done well all they have had to do, and had proper opportunities offered them such performance of which is equal to any of the regiments that have been more than equal to them. They will be mustered out here, and then reorganize for the war. A majority of them will re-enlist, and the vacancies in the line of officers will furnish the regiment with excellent officers. Col. Starkweather is bound to see this war through, be it long or short.

The appointment of Gov. Randall as Minister to Rome, *vice* Gen. King, devolves the functions of his office upon Lieut. Gov. Noble for the remainder of his term, which ends on December 31st, 1861. The mantle could not have fallen on more worthy shoulders. He is eminently a sound man in every respect. Gov. Randall has not yet resigned, but some doubts are expressed as to whether he will accept the Roman mission. A particular friend of the Governor's, to whom the question of his probable acceptance was propounded yesterday, answered it by asking the Irishman's question—*Would a duck swim?*

The morning papers chronicle the appointment of Marcus Otterbourg, of this State, as Consul to some place in Mexico. For the credit of the appointing power in this ought not to be true. If he has secured an appointment, it has been by dogging the place-seekers unceasingly, and by representing himself as one of the leading Germans of this State. He was formerly a tobacconist here on a small scale, and afterward was employed as book-keeper in the *Daily Atlas* (German) office. He left here at Washington ever since the inauguration, and I learn on undoubted authority that he was an applicant for a first-class clerkship in the Interior Department, and on examination was rejected for lack of qualifications.

The Pitchers, by the Senate, of the appointment of Henry Martin, of this city, as Indian Agent for Utah, was a creditable act. Between whisky and Martin, as their Agent, the Indians have had a hard time. He is now in Utah, and will certainly make something out of the Government before he gets back. His successor, W. D. McIndoe, is one of our oldest and most worthy citizens.

Booth's new paper, "*Daily Life*," made its appearance yesterday afternoon. It is a neat, well and spicy affair, and starts off vigorously. Its editorials are the ablest that have appeared here in any paper for six months. But the prospect of his paper succeeding is dubious. He will run it if any one can, but we now have seven daily papers, and rumor has it that we are to have one or two more—a new German daily, and a new English daily. The latter to be run by Berlah Brown, who will have associated with him as business manager, one Mr. Peck, formerly of the Detroit *Free Press*, said to be a man who can handle money. Soon as you see we are to have a branch of the Detroit concern here.

Among the new military companies forming here, I ought to mention a new cavalry company commanded by Capt. G. Von Deutsch, an old German cavalry officer. The company is full to one hundred men, have been accepted by Gen. Fremont, and only await the completion of their equipments before leaving, which they will do within the present week. In the ranks are fifty-eight men who have seen service in the European wars. I have seen their uniform, and it is very neat and tasty indeed.

The report that reaches us this afternoon of the defeat and rout of Gen. Lyon, is so strangely tinctured with Munchausenism that it finds no credence here. I have but a pair of boots that the boot is on the other leg, and that if there has been any fight at all, the other side is licked. Still, if our forces have been obliged to retreat, Sigel is the man to do it properly. We anxiously await further intelligence.

J.

Rock River Rifles.

STERLING, Ill., Aug. 12th, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Your correspondent "X" needs a little correction. His letter in your issue of yesterday in regard to the "Rock River Rifles," the regiment formed in this part of the State and now accepted by the War Department, is sufficiently flattering to myself, but is unjust to others. The letter, if not in terms, at least by implication, censures our State officers and the members of Congress from this District. This is wrong, and I now take pleasure in saying that while at Springfield to tender this regiment to the Governor, I received every courtesy and attention at his hands. I knew we would have been accepted there if it had not been that the Governor felt bound in honor to first do the fair things by the thousands of men whose applications were also on file. Governor Yates is all right and he rightly interprets the spirit now around when he says "that Illinois of herself is ready to furnish men enough to drive the rebels from Cairo to the Bullen." We were too late in our application to be accepted by the Governor.

We are indebted to the Hon. Leonard Swett for our acceptance at Washington, but are also under obligations to Messrs. Arnold and Washburne for their interest and strong efforts in our behalf. Our regiment is rapidly filling up, and with men, too, that will fight to the bitter end. Illinois shall never blush for the Rock Rifles.

Yours, &c., E. N. KIRK.

Cavalry Squadron.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 9, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Will you please give me the benefit of the following announcement: I have been commissioned this day by the War Department to raise one squadron of cavalry for three years or during the war. The squadron will consist of two companies of one hundred men each, and persons desirous of joining this squadron of cavalry should apply to me at my headquarters, at Dayton, Michigan.

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM C. HOWES,
Captain Chandler Horse Guards.

Accident.

LAWRENCE, McHenry Co., Ill., Aug. 14.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

A little daughter of J. Williamson, of Hartland, was run over and instantly killed by a wagon, on the 12th inst., by, they say, about 1 o'clock. No blame was attached to the employees on the train, as they did all in their power to prevent the accident.

Yours truly, P. M.

News from Southern Papers.

ANOTHER STEAMER RUN INTO THE CONFEDERATE PORTS.

[From the New Orleans Picayune of the 7th.]

Yesterday as we learn from one of the Confederate, the Lake steamer Pauline which was formerly in the service of Mandeville, Covington, &c., was seized by a part of that company of the Louisiana Volunteers, for the use of the Government, and placed in the charge of Captain Fracl, of the Confederate service.

[From the New Orleans Delta of the 8th.]

Major Brown, at Pickens, is becoming quite fat. Our people in Pensacola put something in his way, which prevents him in possession of the Manassas news. They resort so far as to hazard a landing on Santa Rosa Island, and attaching the paper containing the intelligence to the body of a dog, secured the dispatch of the unique courier toward the fort by appointing that animal to carry it. Such brave boys will be warmly welcomed. They have done well all they have had to do, and had proper opportunities offered them such performance of which is equal to any of the regiments that have been more than equal to them. They will be mustered out here, and then reorganize for the war. A majority of them will re-enlist, and the vacancies in the line of officers will furnish the regiment with excellent officers. Col. Starkweather is bound to see this war through, be it long or short.

The appointment of Gov. Randall as Minister to Rome, *vice* Gen. King, devolves the functions of his office upon Lieut. Gov. Noble for the remainder of his term, which ends on December 31st, 1861. The mantle could not have fallen on more worthy shoulders. He is eminently a sound man in every respect. Gov. Randall has not yet resigned, but some doubts are expressed as to whether he will accept the Roman mission. A particular friend of the Governor's, to whom the question of his probable acceptance was propounded yesterday, answered it by asking the Irishman's question—*Would a duck swim?*

The morning papers chronicle the appointment of Marcus Otterbourg, of this State, as Consul to some place in Mexico. For the credit of the appointing power in this ought not to be true. If he has secured an appointment, it has been by dogging the place-seekers unceasingly, and by representing himself as one of the leading Germans of this State. He was formerly a tobacconist here on a small scale, and afterward was employed as book-keeper in the *Daily Atlas* (German) office. He left here at Washington ever since the inauguration, and I learn on undoubted authority that he was an applicant for a first-class clerkship in the Interior Department, and on examination was rejected for lack of qualifications.

The Pitchers, by the Senate, of the appointment of Henry Martin, of this city, as Indian Agent for Utah, was a creditable act. Between whisky and Martin, as their Agent, the Indians have had a hard time. He is now in Utah, and will certainly make something out of the Government before he gets back. His successor, W. D. McIndoe, is one of our oldest and most worthy citizens.

Booth's new paper, "*Daily Life*," made its appearance yesterday afternoon. It is a neat, well and spicy affair, and starts off vigorously. Its editorials are the ablest that have appeared here in any paper for six months. But the prospect of his paper succeeding is dubious. He will run it if any one can, but we now have seven daily papers, and rumor has it that we are to have one or two more—a new German daily, and a new English daily. The latter to be run by Berlah Brown, who will have associated with him as business manager, one Mr. Peck, formerly of the Detroit *Free Press*, said to be a man who can handle money. Soon as you see we are to have a branch of the Detroit concern here.

Among the new military companies forming here, I ought to mention a new cavalry company commanded by Capt. G. Von Deutsch, an old German cavalry officer. The company is full to one hundred men, have been accepted by Gen. Fremont, and only await the completion of their equipments before leaving, which they will do within the present week. In the ranks are fifty-eight men who have seen service in the European wars. I have seen their uniform, and it is very neat and tasty indeed.

The report that reaches us this afternoon of the defeat and rout of Gen. Lyon, is so strangely tinctured with Munchausenism that it finds no credence here. I have but a pair of boots that the boot is on the other leg, and that if there has been any fight at all, the other side is licked. Still, if our forces have been obliged to retreat, Sigel is the man to do it properly. We anxiously await further intelligence.

J.

Rock River Rifles.

STERLING, Ill., Aug. 12th, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Your correspondent "X" needs a little correction. His letter in your issue of yesterday in regard to the "Rock River Rifles," the regiment formed in this part of the State and now accepted by the War Department, is sufficiently flattering to myself, but is unjust to others. The letter, if not in terms, at least by implication, censures our State officers and the members of Congress from this District. This is wrong, and I now take pleasure in saying that while at Springfield to tender this regiment to the Governor, I received every courtesy and attention at his hands. I knew we would have been accepted there if it had not been that the Governor felt bound in honor to first do the fair things by the thousands of men whose applications were also on file. Governor Yates is all right and he rightly interprets the spirit now around when he says "that Illinois of herself is ready to furnish men enough to drive the rebels from Cairo to the Bullen." We were too late in our application to be accepted by the Governor.

We are indebted to the Hon. Leonard Swett for our acceptance at Washington, but are also under obligations to Messrs. Arnold and Washburne for their interest and strong efforts in our behalf. Our regiment is rapidly filling up, and with men, too, that will fight to the bitter end. Illinois shall never blush for the Rock Rifles.

Yours, &c., E. N. KIRK.

Cavalry Squadron.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 9, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Will you please give me the benefit of the following announcement: I have been commissioned this day by the War Department to raise one squadron of cavalry for three years or during the war. The squadron will consist of two companies of one hundred men each, and persons desirous of joining this squadron of cavalry should apply to me at my headquarters, at Dayton, Michigan.

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM C. HOWES,
Captain Chandler Horse Guards.

Accident.

LAWRENCE, McHenry Co., Ill., Aug. 14.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

A little daughter of J. Williamson, of Hartland, was run over and instantly killed by a wagon, on the 12th inst., by, they say, about 1 o'clock. No blame was attached to the employees on the train, as they did all in their power to prevent the accident.

Yours truly, P. M.

RECENT LEGISLATION.

The Confiscation Bill, Pay of Volunteers, and the Appropriations and Provisions Made by Recent Acts of Congress.

AN ACT to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if, during the present or any future insurrection against the Government of the United States, after the President of the United States shall have declared by proclamation that the laws of the United States are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States or parts of States wherein combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings or by the powers vested in the marshals by law, any person or persons, his, her or their agent, attorney or employee, shall purchase or acquire, sell or give any property of or to any person or persons, exempting such persons as may be employed by any lawful authority for the same to be used or employed, in aid of any insurrection or against the United States, or of any person or persons engaged in such insurrection, or who shall give aid or comfort thereto, or to any property of such persons, from and after the time when notice thereof shall be given by proclamation as aforesaid, all such property is hereby declared to be lawful subjects of prize and capture wherever found; and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the same to be seized, confiscated and condemned.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That such prizes and captures shall be condemned in the District or Circuit Court of the United States having jurisdiction of the same, or in admiralty in any district in which the same may be seized, or into which they may be taken and proceedings first instituted. The trial of such cases shall be had as in cases of prize and upon libels filed by the District Attorney of the proper district, or other person authorized by the Attorney General to act therein, and the proceedings shall conform as near as may be to proceedings in admiralty or revenue cases.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Attorney General, or any district attorney of the United States in which said property may at the time be, may file information and institute proceedings of condemnation, and in such case they shall be wholly for the benefit of the United States; or any person may file an information with such attorney, in which case the proceedings shall be for the use of such informer and the United States in equal parts.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever hereafter, during the present insurrection against the Government of the United States, any person claimed to be held to labor or service under the law of any State, shall be required or permitted by the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due, or by the lawful agent of such person to take up arms against the United States, or shall be required or permitted by the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due, or his lawful agent, to work or to be employed in or upon any fort, navy yard, dock, armory, ship, entrenchment, or in any military or naval service whatsoever, against the Government of the United States or the lawful authority of the United States, then and in every such case the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due shall forfeit his claim to such labor, any law of the State or of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding. And whenever thereafter the person claiming such labor or service shall seek to enforce his claim, it shall be a full and sufficient answer to such claim that the person whose service or labor is claimed has been employed in hostile service against the Government of the United States, contrary to the provisions of this act.

Approved, August 6, 1861.

AN ACT to increase the pay of the privates in the regular army and of the volunteers in the service of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the pay of the privates in the regular army and volunteers in the service of the United States, be thirteen dollars per month for three years from and after the passage of this act, and until otherwise fixed by law.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the relief of the Ohio and other volunteers," approved July twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty one, be and the same are hereby extended to all volunteers mustered into the service of the United States, whether for one, two, or three years, or for and during the war.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all the acts, proclamations and orders of the President of the United States after the fourth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, respecting the army and navy of the United States, and calling out or relating to the militia or volunteers from the States, are hereby approved and in all respects legalized and made valid, to the same intent and with the same effect as if they had been issued and done under the previous express authority and direction of the Congress of the United States.

Approved, August 6, 1861.

AN ACT to punish certain crimes against the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any person shall be guilty of the act of recruiting soldiers or sailors in any State or Territory of the United States to engage in armed hostility against the United States, or who shall open a recruiting station for the enlistment of such persons, either as regulars or volunteers, or serve as aforesaid, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction in any court of record having jurisdiction of the offence, shall be fined a sum not less than two hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned for a period not less than one year nor more than five years.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the person so enlisted or engaged as regular or volunteer, upon being discharged, shall receive of one hundred dollars and imprisoned not more than three years.

Approved, August 6, 1861.

AN ACT requiring an oath of allegiance, and to support the Constitution of the United States, to be administered to certain persons in the civil service of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the heads of the several Departments to cause to be administered to each and every officer, clerk, or employee, now in their respective Departments, or to be employed hereafter, or who shall hereafter in any way become connected therewith, the following oath, or affirmation, to wit: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign, and bear true faith, allegiance and loyalty to the same, any ordinance, resolution, or law of any State convention or Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding; and, further, that I do this with a full determination, pledge and purpose, without any mental reservation or evasion whatsoever; and, further, that I will well and faithfully perform all the duties which may be required of me by law. So help me God." And that each and every person civil officer and employee, in the Departments aforesaid, or in any way connected therewith, in the service or employment of the United States, who shall refuse to take the oath or affirmation herein provided, shall be immediately dismissed and discharged from such service or employment.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the oath or affirmation, herein provided for in the first section of this act, may be taken before any person authorized by the constitution that they only can be averted by the united action of the whole people, in which patriotism shall take the place of party spirit, in supporting an earnestly call upon all loyal citizens of Ohio, who are in favor of the maintenance of the Government, and of the vigorous and continued prosecution of the war now carried on for the suppression of the rebellion against the Government, to meet and appoint delegates to a Union Convention to be held at the city of Columbus on Thursday, the 5th day of September next, for the nomination of candidates for the different State offices which are to be filled at the general election in October, to-wit: the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court, Comptroller, Treasurer, Secretary of State, and one member of the Board of Public Works.

To save further trouble in arranging the details of this important movement, we suggest that the Union Council of one delegate for each thousand of the aggregate vote cast in each county for Supreme Judge at the last election, with one additional delegate for each surplus half of the ratio, varying this apportionment, however, so as to secure not less than two delegates from every county and an even number from all; and we submit the apportionment of 458 delegates among the counties.]

We further suggest that the delegates be chosen by county conventions to be held on Saturday, the 31st of August.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF OHIO: Shall the Government be preserved? is now the all-absorbing question, and the only one worthy of the consideration of the American People. We feel that no lengthened appeal is necessary to animate you to the discharge of your duty in relation to it. We feel assured that a respect for the memory of your fathers who secured for you the blessings of free institution;—a sense of the obligations resting upon you as the heretofore peaceful possessors of those blessings, and a proper regard for those to whom you hope to transmit them, will be sufficient to impel you to declare with no doubtful voice, your unchangable determination that the Government shall not be broken up.

Compared with the interests involved with the great question to be settled, are of but little importance. If the Government which establishes and maintains social order be forever to exist at the mercy of caprice or disappointed ambition, there is but little of all that we now enjoy that will not in the loss of its stability, lose its value. Shall it be said that we have neglected, or put in peril the proper settlement of this question by our party differences? These are now of but little moment. They are mere shadows to allure us from the pursuit of the substantial. Without value, nay, disgraceful alike to victor and vanquished will be those triumphs of party which are celebrated over the ruins of a dismembered Government.

—Among the numerous signatures, from all parts of the State, and representing all political parties, are—Gen. Durbin Ward, Galloway, R. B. Warden, Thomas Sparrow, and Joseph R. Swan of Columbus; John Brough, Editor Republican; M. Goldthwaite, and Amasa Stone, jr., of Cleveland; David Tod of Warren; G. V. Dorsey of Miami; etc.

Louisville Journal.

This paper has probably done more than any other one man to rally the people, and the officers, to strengthen the Union cause in Kentucky.

The great Union victory at the recent election, is due in a great measure to the lusty blows struck by the heroic editor of the *Journal*. That man has made sacrifices to his country that few in the profoundly Unionloving North would be willing to make. He has lost almost his entire Southern circulation by his determined opposition to the people of the loyal North can do it to come forward and subscribe. Prentice makes an excellent newspaper, he wields a vigorous pen, and he is a power in the land. We will be unable to every man in the land. Money paid for the Louisville *Journal* will be well invested. Let it come *from* everywhere.

—All of which we heartily approve and endorse.

Afternoon Dispatches.

FROM WASHINGTON AND THE SEAT OF WAR.

Movements in the N. Y. 79th Regiment—Further List of Casualties at Bull Run—Large Advance Guard Ordered to Fairfax—Rebel Reports of Their Victory—Reinforcements for the Union Army—Gen. Lyon's Movements—Gen. Sigel's Position, &c.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The 79th New York Regiment have become dissatisfied, and are unwilling to go into the Sickles brigade, and 600 of them refused to strike tents this morning. They were immediately surrounded, and seventy of the ring-leaders arrested and imprisoned. General McClellan has ordered that the remainder shall be sent to-day to Alexandria and there disarmed.

Yesterday three infected vessels arrived at the lower bay—one British ship Hurricane, one Bremen bark Fides from Havana, and British brig Laura from St. Domingo City. Upon the former vessel one death from yellow fever occurred, within the entire crew, with the exception of two exceptions, were sick, one being in the hospital. Upon the second vessel (Fides) three deaths had taken place, and others were sick. Upon the latter vessel (Laura) there were no deaths on the upside, his first officer and a number of the crew had been and some were then sick, the pilot and one man having worked the vessel Nona from the night previous. The worst cases from these vessels (eight in all) were transferred to the Rosllind hospital, where they were received by the ship keeper. Among the sick were Captain Andrew of the Surinam, his wife and two infant children.

There was also a case of black vomit on board, and the person who transferred the patient to the hospital was permitted to go on shore to his family. The crew of the brig Laura, (Lloyd, who compelled his prisoners to drag it off the field.

Our troops captured about four hundred horses. Among them, rich and rare. Many of and from six to seven hundred wounded, while the loss of the enemy cannot possibly be less than double our own, their forces having been all engaged, and their artillery playing on them with terrible effect.

Lieut. Col. Brand, who commanded a rebel force at Scarrytown, is reported as acting as aid to Gen. Price, was taken prisoner.

Gen. Lyon's body has been embalmed for conveyance to his friends in Connecticut.

The following are additional casualties of officers killed: Capt. Major Shaffer, reported but not confirmed; wounded: Lieut. Swift, 1st Kansas; Capt. Gilbert, 1st Infantry; Capt. Gottschalk, 1st Iowa; Capt. Holton, 1st Kansas; Lieut. Brown, 1st Missouri; Capt. Cole, 1st Missouri.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The following are additional names of our men, prisoners in the hands of the rebels:

Second Wisconsin Regiment—wounded, G. A. Beck, in the leg; Lieut. Sullivan, in the shoulder; W. H

SOMETHING NEW.

SAME OLD STORY.

STILL SOMETHING WHICH HAS STOOD

THE TEST OF YEARS,

AND STILL GROWS

More and More Popular Every Day,

IT IS

PROF WOOD'S

HAIR RESTORATIVE

SEE WHAT

OTHERS SAY OF IT:

A distinguished St. Louis Physician writes.

St. Louis, July 20th, 1861.

O. J. Wood, Esq.

Dear Sir:—How me the pleasure and mitude that I am about to give you the benefit of my experience in the use of your Hair Restorative, which I have used now for nearly fifty years, and have never found anything near so efficacious in restoring the hair to its natural color. When I commenced the use, my hair was quite thin, and at present only a one-third of what it was originally. Although it is falling, and is three weeks thicker than my hair had ever been up to this time.

After my hair was completely restored, I continued to use it by applying it every morning, and the result is that my hair has never continued healthy, soft and glossy, and is at present as thick as it was in my youth. I have used before mentioned will be of any particular advantage to you or your agency, I am willing to do so at any time. I am aware they are all well known, standing as they have now wonderful tests throughout the Union. I have occupied my time in travelling the greater part of the Southern States, and have taken pride and pleasure in recommending your Restorative, and have received numerous letters of thanks in my own case. In several instances I have received letters from persons who were a humbug—saying they had used it and without effect, but on one-third of one bottle, and by a little perseverance, they had not used over a dozen bottles, or even half a dozen,

Chicago Tribune

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1861.

THE CITY.

HONOR TO GEN. LYON.—The flags on the various buildings about the city were displayed at half mast Wednesday, in token of respect for the memory of the lamented Gen. Lyon. The feeling of sorrow for his loss is intense throughout this city.

THE SECOND WISCONSIN.—In a letter from one of the soldiers to his uncle in this city, he says that Walter Doud fell from heat and exhaustion, when near the Bull Run battle-field. After fighting two hours, Charles Patrick and another private carried him 35 miles to his camp, resting two or three hours by the way, in a secluded spot. A gallant and commendable act!

FIRE.—The alarm of fire, yesterday noon was occasioned by the burning of the stable and barn of Job Carpenter, on West Lake st., corner of Reuben, opposite Union Park—Loss $200—no insurance.

This is the third attempt that has been made within a week to fire this row of stables, (in the rear of Carpenter's block,) the attempts indicating some pains to have the success which was finally accomplished. The incendiarism is charged upon boys, who will probably be arrested, if their guilt can be established.

TAKING PICTURES.—A warrant was issued yesterday at the Police Court, at the instance of two young ladies, for the arrest of a young man charged with stealing their photograph likenesses. He was no doubt prompted to

"Secure the shadow 'ere the substance fades."

But his confidence was miss-placed, as the fair-haired damsels, whose plump cheeks had so feasted his eyes, were enraged that his choice should be the shadow instead of the substance. To day we may hope to hear the *causus belli* fully stated, and possibly have a view of the false gallant who would so unwisely get himself in limbo.

THE QUARTERLIES HAVE ARRIVED! or in other words, we would state to our readers that Messrs. McNally & Co., the Pioneer News Dealers, at 81 Dearborn street, have received the London and Edinburgh Quarterly Reviews for July; also Good Words and the English work for the same month; also No. 1 of the Rebellion Record Illustrations, which are the same as those of the first twelve numbers, and Fortune's United States Infantry Tactics, including the bayonet exercises, compiled agreeably to the latest regulations of the War Department, and from standing military authority.

BURGLARY BY DAYLIGHT.—As Mrs. John Kestbroker, residing on Foster street, between Polk and Harrison streets, West Division, was hanging up her newly-washed clothes to dry, in the back-yard, on Wednesday afternoon, a cunning thief climbed the front stairway, entered her abode, opened her bureau-drawer, and robbed her of $65 75, $35 of which was in gold, and the remainder silver. The robber escaped with his booty. This is the nine hundred and ninety-ninth warning to all people never to leave their house, when containing anything valuable, without first properly securing their doors and windows.

FALL FROM A THIRD STORY WINDOW.—Wednesday afternoon a daughter of Dr. Blanchard, aged thirteen years, fell from a third story window in Starr Foote's building, corner of Clark and Monroe streets. No bones were broken, but her internal injuries are supposed to be of a fatal character. Taking into consideration the height of the building, it is certainly providential that she was not smashed to a jelly. She was sitting in a chair at a rear window, and in rocking backward lost her balance and fell head foremost, striking upon the shafts of a handcart, one of which was broken, and the spring of which undoubtedly prevented a sudden and fearful death. Last evening the child was better, and it is thought will recover.

NOT COMING.—The Second Wisconsin Regiment, expected here to-night *en route* for home, (we are informed by Ben. Patrick, Ticket Agent of the Fort Wayne Railroad,) have decided to return via Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee, being unable to come by the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad, (as per contract) owing to the damages to the road-bed by the recent storm. Our citizens who have made liberal arrangements to give them a grand reception, will be disappointed; but they will yet have an opportunity to bestow their favors, for the men of that regiment are not the men to stay at home, in this hour of eminent peril. They will soon be off for the wars again.

SADDLERY WORK FOR THE ARMY.—Heretofore, all the work required by the United States Cavalry and artillery companies, west of here, has been done at St. Louis, by a firm now known to be secessionists. We are glad to see that this work is now being done in this city. We yesterday saw, at the extensive house of Condict, Woolley & Co., at No. 52 Lake street, a fine lot of saddles and equipments for the use of Gen. Fremont's body guard. They are made in the best style and manner, of the very best stock. This house have contracted for the manufacture of other articles in their line, for the army. This is a good sign. When General Fremont sees this work to which we have alluded, he will know that Chicago has facilities for fulfilling contracts that deserve to be secured by the Government, and which we understand are to be supplied from this city, hereafter.

TRIAL OF HAMILTON'S BREECH LOADING CANNON.—Yesterday afternoon a large number of citizens and military officers now stopping in the city, went out on the prairie west of the city, to witness some experiments with Hamilton's Patent Breech-Loading Cannon. The peculiarities of the cannon consists in a provision for the unequal expansion, by the heat of firing, of the different pieces of which the breech is composed. This has heretofore proved the main difficulty with breech-loading cannon, and unless some provision is made for the change in dimension, caused by the necessary heating, and which prevents the smooth working of the parts, pieces of this kind can never come into extensive use. The only success in breech-loading cannon yet known is the Whitworth gun, of England; and many are not disposed to concede the success claimed for this, even, because of its delicacy in construction and frequent disorder, compelling enormous expenses to maintain it. It is said that when used in the field as many mechanics are required to keep them in repair as artillerists to use them in service. It is difficult to convey a correct idea of this invention of our townsman, without illustrations. The gun tried is a six-pounder, of iron, and cast in at least four pieces, one of which forms the muzzle and extends back to within a few inches of the vent. The breech is bolted (by means of a heavy flange) to the body of gun, and contains within it a conical piece, in the centre of which is some six or eight inches of the chamber, a length sufficient to hold a cartridge, and one side of which is opened by lifting out a section of the conical-shaped centre. This centre piece turns in its place by means of a lever at the extreme rear of the gun. The operation of loading is performed by lifting out the movable section spoken of, when, with the hand, a cartridge is laid in the chamber of the gun, in position; the movable section being replaced, the interior part of the breach is revolved by means of the lever, part of a revolution, and the cannon is ready for firing. A thin space, properly guarded by rings, is left at the base of the interior piece of the breech to allow it room for unequal expansion.

The experiments, as said, were made on the prairie beyond Bull's Head—a target made of boards, suitably painted, was set up and well backed with a bank of earth; in front, stakes marked the different distances, at which the gun was placed during the trial. The sights on the gun were evidently defective, and led to some of the unsatisfactory results obtained. Some errors were also made in preparing the gun for the trial, which help to account for the results. However, with these draw-backs, the performance was enough encouraging to lead to promises of further trials. No record was kept of the target practice or we would be glad to give it for the benefit of our readers.

That success will ultimately be attained in the efforts to produce a serviceable breech-loading gun, and moderate in cost we have no doubts. Inventors are proverbially poor, and the expense of experimenting with new cannons is so great, that it rarely occurs that trials can be made of the methods devised to accomplish the desired end. The Whitworth gun has cost the British Government many hundred thousand pounds, and now falls in respect of economy in construction or of use. The French Government has also expended large sums in trying different inventions of breech-loading guns, and now gives its preference to the old way of charging at the muzzle and the new way of rifling the chamber.

IMPORTANT ORDER.

The Union Defense Committee Set at Work by Gen. Fremont to Equip Four Regiments.

The public meeting held at Bryan Hall last Saturday evening, appointed the following well-known and influential citizens to act as a Union Defense Committee for the city of Chicago:

Judge J. M. Wilson, Judge G. Goodrich, Judge Van H. Higgins, E. W. Willard, J. M. Douglas, Thos. Hoyne, Thos. B. Bryan, A. H. Burley, E. C. Larned, J. H. Bowen, J. C. Dore, Judge T. Drummond, Judge Geo. Manierre, H. D. Colvin, John Van Arman, Geo. Schneider, Eliphalet Wood, R. M. Hough, P. L. Yoe, C. G. Wicker, Col. J. H. Tucker.

The members of the Committee, believing that they were chosen for work and not for ornament, appointed a sub-committee of one, consisting of Col. James H. Bowen, to proceed to St. Louis and obtain an interview with Major General Fremont, and tender their services to him in whatever manner they could be most useful in promoting the National cause. Col. Bowen was cordially received, and after a full and frank conference, General Fremont conferred authority upon the Chicago Union Defense Committee to proceed forthwith to provide full equipments for the independent regiments now being formed in this city, viz: Col. Stuart's regiment, the Douglas Brigade; Col. Knobelsdorff's regiment, the Northwestern Rifles; Col. Julius White's regiment, the Fremont Riflemen; and the Yates Phalanx. The arms will be furnished at St. Louis. The committee are commissioned to furnish these regiments with complete outfits of clothing, blankets, tents, cooking utensils, and whatever else pertains to the soldiers' wants and comforts. These regiments will be sent forth in respectable trim. They will not be treated as many other Illinois regiments have been, which were fitted out by the State authorities. When they march from this city they will present as creditable an appearance as the Wisconsin regiments did which have passed through our city to the East.

Gen. Fremont's last injunction on the committee was to be quick, thorough and economical; to provide good articles on the cheapest terms, and to allow no waste of time in doing it. He wants the four regiments as soon as they can be filled up, uniformed, equipped and forwarded. The Union Defense Committee will hold its sittings every day. It will do all in its power to fulfil Gen. Fremont's wishes. If it succeeds satisfactorily, a depot for the collection, drilling, and equipping of troops will doubtless be established in this city by order of Gen. Fremont, with the sanction of the Government.

THE CHICAGO DRAGOONS.—The delay in mustering out this company is owing to the fact that their commander did not report to headquarters at Springfield. Adjutant General Mather, as soon as informed of the condition of affairs by the delegate of the company, took measures to have the company mustered out of service. He says that they are State troops, under the cavalry bill, and will be paid for their services up to the time of their discharge, and in addition two dollars and fifty cents a month for the uniforms withheld. As a preliminary, it was necessary that the arms, equipments and uniforms left in Virginia, and which belong to the State, should be returned, or a receipt given for them by the United States. It is understood that the Captain, who has been absent on this business, has accomplished it. The company will probably be paid off on Saturday and discharged, and then will be at liberty to re-enlist whenever they see fit.

NORMAL REGIMENT.—This regiment will be mustered into the service at Bloomington, on the 20th inst., and proceed thence immediately to St. Louis, where it will be equipped and armed, under the direction of Gen. Fremont. It will be officered by educated and experienced military men. A company is forming in this city for the Normal Regiment, under the charge of L. P. Bradley, Esq., lately a Captain of Home Guards in Chicago. Young men in Chicago out of employment, and young men with good situations who are willing to aid their country in this, its hour of peril, are earnestly invited to call at No. 70 Washington street, (Portland Block) and make inquiries concerning this regiment and company.

A WIFE MURDERED.—Coroner James was summoned on Wednesday to hold an inquest upon the body of Mrs. Mary Morgan, at the Junction of the Rock Island and Michigan Southern Railroads, six miles from the city. An investigation of the case revealed the facts that the wife had been most cruelly beaten by her brutal husband, resulting finally in her death. They had two children—a little girl aged seven, and a boy aged three years. The daughter was the only witness of this horrid scene, and states that her father whipped her mother with a strap that he wore around his body; that he broke a broomstick over her: that he kicked her with his boots on; that he tied her hands to a comforter which she wore; that he placed a rope round her neck and hung her up to a beam; that he then took her down, and put her to bed; that he threw a pail of milk upon her; that he took her from the bed and threw her on the floor, and afterwards picked her up and threw her upon the bed. During all this the child states, the mother did not, possibly could not, speak a word. Wednesday morning, after her father went to work, the mother asked for a drink of water, which she gave, and soon after the unfortunate woman died. There was no one present at the time, said the little girl, except "me and patsy"—meaning her little brother. She then informed the neighbors.

Dr. Gore, the county physician, made a post mortem examination of the body. He found her bruised all over; there was not less than twenty bruises on each leg, and as many on the legs. Her face and neck were also bruised. On removing the scarf he discovered that the head was dreadfully injured, and large effusions of blood on the brain—much of it clotted. The body was otherwise in a healthy condition. He gave it as his opinion that death was caused by the effusion of blood on the brain, and that the effusion of blood was produced by the wounds on the head. The jury found that the accused committed the violence that resulted in the death. Coroner James brought the prisoner to the city Wednesday evening, and committed him to jail.

The name of this inhuman husband is James Morgan, who came to this county from Ireland, about seven years since, and has been employed during that period by the Railroad company, as a laborer, at the Junction. He was sent to jail about a month ago for beating his wife, and then threatened that she would never testify against him again. He has accomplished his designs. He was probably under the influence of liquor when he perpetrated this foul crime on Tuesday night. His wife died Wednesday morning.

"TO BESSIE AND PADDY, FROM NAN."—Yesterday morning, one of the clerks in the Post Office, in distributing the mail, noticed that one package, purporting to contain only one copy of the TRIBUNE, was remarkably plump, nearly one-half too large. He easily slipped the wrapper off, and found within two articles, intended to be to the recipient rare American curiosities—one of nature the other of art. There was a full-sized, well-dressed gopher or ground squirrel skin, with even his claws attached. Besides this, the paper contained a 32-page illustrated toy book, published by the American Tract Society, upon the title-page of which was written, "To Bessy and Paddy, from Nan."

The kind aunt or sister, "NAN," (whose affection for her neices was stronger than her respect for the law) is hereby informed that we saw the package safely remailed, with all its contents unmolested, having "been weighed in the balance and found wanting" just $1.44, (it being charged full letter postage,) which want will doubtless be supplied upon its delivery at its destination, "County Fermaugh, Ireland." This was forwarded in accordance with the instructions respecting mail matter to foreign countries.

By the way, the lady who mailed the samples of dress goods (enclosed in like manner,) to her friend in "Sweet Home, Wisconsin," is informed that they *didn't go*, being considered as *contraband*, under the circumstances.

Unpaid Letters.

The following letters, detained in the Chicago Post office, for postage, will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, on Monday next, unless the postage is previously paid. Call at the room of the Dead Letter Clerk, up stairs:

James Van Vechten, Chicago, Ill.
Lewis Fisher, Chicago, Ill.
Capt. Thos. E. Simms, Chicago, Ill.
Otis Durfee, Monee, Ill.
Mrs. Lydia J. Hodge, Belvidere, Ill.
John McKay, Caledonia, Ill.
Chas. J. Curran, Cairo, Ill.
D. L. Cushing, Grinnell, Iowa.
E. B. Clark & Co., New York City.
Julius Reichardt, Ironton, Mo.
Taylor, Griswold & Co., Cleveland, O.
Harvey Bunstrome, Chillicothe, O.
Geo. Smith, Postmaster, Omaha, N. T.

THE CIRCUS.—Antonio Brothers' Great Show opened for exhibition last evening, on Washington street, opposite the Court House, and had a full tent. They continue their exhibition during the week.

NEW GOVERNMENT ENVELOPES.—Yesterday we were shown the new envelopes, which have been issued by the Post Office Department to take the place of those already in use. Those of the denominations of 6, 12, 20, 24, and 40 cents, are of the larger size, called "official." The 1c, 3c, and 10c being of both letter and note sizes. The stamp upon the 3c and 6c are of an oval shape, with a medallion of Washington in the centre, surrounded by the words "United States" and "three cents" or "six cents," in neat gothic outline letters, with the denomination in plain figures on both sides. Those of the denomination of 10, 12, 20, 24, and 40 cents, differ from each other only in the figures and the color of the stamps, the embossing die being larger and more circular in shape, with a wreath surrounding the medallion, the denomination being above and the words "U. S. postage" below in full gothic letters; the denominations of all sizes being given upon the sides in figures. The designs are neat, distinct, and difficult to counterfeit. Different colors are used upon those of different denominations, embracing in the variety blue, green, pink, bronze and lake. The 12, 20, 24, and 40 cents are of higher denomination than heretofore used.

The following are the prices per pack at which the new envelopes are sold by the Department:

SIZE.	DENOM.	25c	50c	100c
Note size	3c	79	1 58	3 16
Letter size	3c	80	1 59	3 18
"	10c	2 55	5 09	10.18
Official	6c	1 56	3 12	6.24
"	12c	3 10	6.20	12.40
"	20c	5.11	10.22	20.44
"	24c	6.11	12.22	24.44
"	40c	10.11	20.22	40.44
Ruled letter	1c	.29	.58	1 15
Ruled note	3c	.80	1 59	3 18
Ruled letter	3c	.80	1 60	3.20
*Note size	3c	.91	1 82	3.64
*Letter size	3c	.97	1 94	3.88

*The last mentioned two are the letter-sheets and stamped envelopes combined—a very convenient and valuable form for important business letters.

The following is an extract from the "Instructions to Post Masters" recently issued by the Department:

"It being impossible to supply all offices with new envelopes at once, you will deliver letters received from Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Maryland and Pennsylvania, under cover of the old issue, until September 10th; those from other loyal States east of the Rocky Mountains, until the first of October; and those from the States of California and Oregon, and from the Territories of New Mexico, Utah and Washington, until the first of November, 1861."

The old style of pre-paid envelope can be used up to Monday night, the 19th instant, after which time no exchange can be made of new for the old style.

PANORAMA OF THE WAR.—The audience at Bryan Hall was encouragingly large, although the circus was in opposition over the way. The lecture was more interesting than on the first evening, and is exactly adapted to the subject and the pictures. The favorite scenes were again loudly applauded, especially Camp Smith at sunset, the United States fleet burning at Norfolk, Richmond, Va., and the charge of cavalry at Fairfax. This panorama is the production of a Chicago artist, and is an entire success. The merit of the pictures does not consist in bloody scenes and appeals to vulgar tastes, but is a careful and artistic representation of the places made important and interesting by the war. Such a selection of subject and style of treatment is deserving of the highest appreciation, and must command respect and approbation everywhere. These scenes inspire patriotism in every beholder, and are truly a patriotic service which the artist is doing the country, just at a time when the people's heart must be reached, every way possible; and it can be in no more pleasant way than by beautiful and true pictures, accompanied by excellent music. The dissolving views were especially beautiful and varied, and produced a pleasant effect on the audience that will be long remembered. The afterpiece was very entertaining and amusing. The comic is necessary to unstring the tense feeling, and send us home in a merry mood. Well arranged, and well managed, the panorama must always draw full houses.

POLICE COURT.—No very important trials were held before Justice Akin yesterday, the prisoners being principally arraigned for being drunk and disorderly. Of this class were Sarah Reed and Margaret Manahan, (found fighting on Wells street)—each fined $5 and costs and ten days at Bridewell; John Casey, $2 and costs; J. Sullivan, of Rockford, $2 and costs; Joseph Hand, same; Wm. Jones $3.

—Miss Belle Forrest, while in a state of happy indifference, applied to a fruit retailer on Clark street, for some peaches, on time. His being a cash business, he declined the trade; whereupon she demolished his temporary establishment, depositing $10 worth of peaches in the gutter. His expostulations and threats were answered by blows with a half-filled whisky bottle—applied to the fruit vender's head, externally, by Miss Belle; whereupon she was gallanted to the Armory by a Policeman, and yesterday paid a fine of $5 and costs for being disorderly.

—Madam Herrick, for keeping a house of ill-fame, and Bridget Maloney, Hattie Wilson, Alice Pilgrim, and Matt. Jones for being inmates thereof were fined—the Madam $10 and the others $5 each, a total of $35.75.

—Jim Brown and Thos. Brisson, for being drunk and disorderly—canal-boatmen—kicked up a row in the street for three or four hours, and were several times reprimanded by the Policemen, until arrested at 3 P. M., in the midst of "an engagement" in a saloon, in which chairs and a large cheese knife were being used vigorously. Fined $5 each.

—H. Carroll, a fiery-headed soldier, home on a furlough,—resides on Jackson street, near Desplaines—caught by the officers in the act of administering severe corporeal chastisement to his whole family. His wife prayed the leniency of the Court, hoping he might be induced to return to service soon—fined $5 and costs.

—Mary Caton, from testimony produced, appears to be an adept at the pugilistic art. In this case had knocked another woman down with her fist. Her children were brought into Court to be cared for by the authorities, and their mother fined $5 and costs, with 30 days reflection in Bridewell.

CHICAGO COURT RECORD.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.
Before Judge Drummond, August 15.

409—Illinois ... Remington et al. vs. William Price et al. On motion of complainant's solicitor, leave given to examine the defendant, William Price, orally before the Master in Chancery.

429—(Chy.)—James C. Merrill vs. Mary E. Russell. Decree to be entered as prepared.

The testimony in the Patent case, which has been pending for several days, was closed this morning. The opening argument on the part of the plaintiff was made this afternoon. To-morrow will be occupied by argument of counsel on both sides.

MILITARY MATTERS.

☞ Volunteers wanted for Company K, 12th Regiment, now at Cairo, Colonel McArthur commanding. This regiment has a good name, and has been mustered in and will probably see active service as early as any battalion in the field.

The pay of the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates has been raised $2 per month, which, together with bounties and allowances, make the pay about equal to a mechanic's wages. Recruits are sent to Cairo free of charge. Good musicians, who can play upon band instruments, will be taken, and will receive extra pay.

All the discharged three months' volunteers who have served in this regiment, and particularly those who have served in my company, will be gladly received. Come in and see us at all events, whether you re-enlist or not. We shall be glad to shake hands with our old companions in arms.

The recruiting station is at the corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, in Newhall's Building. JAMES R. HUGUNIN, Captain Company K, 12th Reg. Ill. Vol.
au14-1w

FREMONT ENGINEER REGIMENT.—Marching orders having been received from Maj. Gen. Fremont. Those who have signed the muster rolls, as well as those who desire to join the Sappers and Miners of Fremont, are hereby requested to meet on Saturday next, the 16th of August A. D. 1861, at 7½ p. m. at Headquarters, No. 69 Randolph st. Muster rolls are open at Nos. 143 and 69 Randolph street. By order, A. SCHLOSSERER, Recruiting Officer.

MANIERRE RIFLES.—This company, Capt. J. W. Laimbeer, belonging to the Fremont Riflemen, now numbers sixty-six men. Capt. Webb yesterday mustered a portion of them in at the headquarters of the regiment, 151 Randolph st.

CHICAGO LIGHT ARTILLERY.—We would call the attention of our readers to the fact that a recruiting office has been opened at 69 Randolph street, by Capt. Busteed, of the Chicago Light Artillery, who is desirous of obtaining a few more able-bodied men. This offers superior inducement to those who wish to serve their country.

FOR THE WAR.—Lieut. D. Maclean leaves Saturday morning with Company A of the 12th Regiment for Cairo, where the Regiment is now stationed. A good chance is now offered to any who may wish to enlist in this crack company. Call at once and see Lieut. Maclean at Chadwick's Exchange, (Lind's Block) Randolph st. Bridge.

HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.—There will be an adjourned meeting of the managers of the Home of the Friendless at the residence of Mrs. Wm. H. Brown, 150 Michigan avenue, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

WANTED—Operatives for Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. None need apply but those who have had the experience of a year or more in their use. Apply to GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, 163 and 165 Lake-st. au15-2t

GAS FIXTURES.—$20,000 worth of new styles must be sold within sixty days. 183 Lake street. jy29-30t H. M. WILMARTH.

☞ The notes of the City Bank of Ottawa will be received on deposit and redeemed in New York exchange at ¼ of 1 per cent., by the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company. aug5-15t J. H. WOODWORTH, President.

☞ Cook & McLain, 89 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing Gent's garments less than any other house in the city.

☞ Church's Raspberry Jam, the best made, for sale only at 84 Lake street. au15-g343 3w

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. mh-ly.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 15, 1861.

The demand for currency is still very active among produce dealers, and the market continues exceedingly close. The banks generally kept the rate of exchange nominal at ¼ per cent prem; but some of them sold freely at ¼ per cent; and others at par. On the street, in some cases, it was difficult to dispose of exchange even at par—so great was the demand for currency. Gold was in fair request at ¼ per cent. prem. for currency.

Owing to the stringency in the money market, there was more disposition to take Canadian currency, and it was sold at 1@1¼ ₱ cent. discount for exchange.

With regard to this currency, we learn from private sources, it is not improbable that some one of the leading Montreal banks may make arrangements to establish an agency in this city to redeem their currency in New York exchange at about ¼ ₱ cent prem. We are also informed by reliable and well informed parties, that it is through no fault of the Canadian bankers that the present state of affairs exist. According to the law establishing the banks, the value of a British sovereign is placed at $4.86⅔—which valuation was based on Foreign Exchange at 109½. Since the present war broke out, however, the rate of foreign exchange has fallen to 105@107, and the New York bullion brokers have imported sovereigns—the balance of trade being in favor of America, and they have sought an outlet for them, where they could be used without loss, or at a small profit. Money speculators in New York have bought sovereigns at $4 80@4 83, and sent them to Montreal and bought N. Y. exchange with them at ½@¾ per cent. off—thus making them a good profit. Merchants, too, having balances in New York, and notes to pay in Montreal, have taken sovereigns from New York to Montreal with which to pay their notes—thus making 1 per cent. by the operation. This state of affairs has therefore forced the banks to redeem in sovereigns instead of American coin as usual—and hence the advance in the rates of exchange. If the rates of foreign exchange continue at the present figures the matter cannot be remedied without legislative action; but it might be for the interests of Canadian bankers, in order to secure a western circulation, to sell exchange in Chicago at ¼ per cent. prem. The currency is here considered among the safest on the Continent, and the difficulty of converting it into exchange is the only obstacle in its way.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the quotations in the N. Y. Stock Market to-day.

	1st b'd.	2d b'd
New York Central, R. R. stock	74¾	74
Galena	66¼	66½
Rock Island	40½	40
Burlington and Quincy	58¼	
Illinois Central	64¼	64
Cleveland & Toledo	30¼	
Erie	26¾	
Georgia 6s	70	
Tennessee 6s	44¾	44
Missouri 6s	43¾	43¾
Virginia 6s	55¼	56¼
North Carolina 6s	66	

Market steady.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE IN NEW YORK.—The *Post* of Tuesday evening says:

The foreign exchange market is steadier to-day, with more business. The leading drawers dropped their rate to 107¼, which brought forward buyers for considerable amounts. There is a good demand for private bills at full rates, say 106½@107. Francs are weak and in free supply. Very good bills are obtainable at 535@537½. The range is 540@532½.

THE BANKS AND THE GOVERNMENT LOAN.—The N. Y. *Evening Post* says:

The most popular proposition is a sweeping subscription of the banks of the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, to the 7 30 per cent. Treasury notes, three years to run, at par, the banks in turn redistributing the notes to their own dealers and the public:

Forty millions to be taken on the 15th of August, with the options of a like amount on the 15th of October, and a like amount on the 15th of December—in all $120,000,000; notice to be given fifteen days in advance whether the options are to be availed of or not.

MONEY MATTERS IN LOUISVILLE.—The *Journal* of yesterday says:

Eastern exchange is still offered freely at ¼ per cent. premium, the buying rate being at par. Nothing doing in New Orleans exchange, the buying rate being 3 per cent. discount and the selling rate uncertain. There is rather more activity in wheat with liberal arrivals.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the weekly statement:

	Aug. 5.	Aug. 12.
Capital stock	$11,810,030	$11,810,030
Loans	24,311,527	24,064,070
Specie	6,743,321	7,795,140
Due from other banks	1,506,666	1,137,533
Due to other banks	2,819,489	2,787,679
Deposits	15,941,861	15,568,094
Circulation	2,058,574	2,074,009

MILWAUKEE MONEY MARKET—Aug. 14.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:—

Exchange continues easy at the recent reduction, buying at ½@¼ ₱ cent., and selling at ½. Gold plenty at 5@5¼ premium. Business quiet. No change in uncurrent funds.

CINCINNATI MONEY MARKET.—The *Gazette* of this morning says:

A continued very moderate demand for money, with an easy market for good paper. The market in all its leading features is unchanged. Exchange transactions continue on a limited scale, but prices remain at par buying and ¼ prem. selling. Nothing of importance doing in gold. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York	par	¼ prem.
Boston	par	¼ prem.
Philadelphia	par	¼ prem.
Baltimore	par	¼ prem.
Gold	¼ prem.	¼ prem.

There is a better demand for Treasury notes, and prices have an improving tendency. We quote 95@96. No change in uncurrent money.

THE RECENT FAILURES IN IOWA.—The Iowa City *Reporter* of the 14th contains the following:

On Wednesday last the well known banking house of Culbertson & Reno suspended operations in order to pay off so far as possible their indebtedness. There was of course some excitement among the minor depositors during that and the succeeding day, and at one time there were some apprehensions of a disagreeable outbreak. But the time passed without a demonstration, and we learn now from various sources that the gentlemen are, as rapidly as possible, settling up their accounts to the satisfaction of all their creditors, and in such an upright and honorable manner as to secure for them the continuance of that esteem which has so long been accorded to them by this community.

It will greatly surprise the numerous friends of Messrs. Shephard and Darlington to learn that the house on Monday assigned the property of the firm to J. W. Stow for the benefit of their creditors. The value of their property thus assigned will, as we are informed, exceed $28,000, while the sum total of the indebtedness of the firm is but $16,000. Some $19,000 of the assets, consists of saleable stock now in their store, the remainder of outstanding accounts. It is needless to say that the assignee expects to pay dollar for dollar of the indebtedness.

MONEY MATTERS IN ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* of this morning says:

The money market was again in a state of excitement to-day, and Missouri money went down to 7½@8 per cent. discount for exchange, and not more than 90@91c in gold was offered for it.

THE LOAN TO GEN. FREMONT.—The *Missouri Democrat* of this morning contains the following:

The bank officers of this city held a meeting to-day, at one o'clock P. M., to consider the proposition of Gen. Fremont, asking a loan of $250,000, of which we made mention yesterday. The full amount was taken, and the *pro rata* assessment on the banks and savings institutions was but three per cent. on their capital. We could not learn the proportion of each bank's assessment, but understand that the amount falling to the old State Bank was $40,000, which is the largest moneyed institution in the city. The Union Bank—a secession institution—would not go into the arrangement, and the Exchange Bank promptly came forward and took the share of the Union Bank, in addition to her own. This fact will be remembered by the Union men of this city, to the credit of the Exchange Bank, and the disadvantage of the Union Bank. It is *possible* the Government may also bear the Union Bank in mind. The Union Bank should at once be memorialized to change its name to *the Bank of the Southern Confederacy*, Jeff. Davis, President, and Claib. Jackson, Cashier. It is high time for institutions and men to assume their true character and fight under their favorite colors.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, August 15, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, bu.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	B'rly bu.
Canal	....	872	45387	2500	....	....
G. & C. U. R.R.	631	16643	11630	1867	589	50
C. & R. I. R.R.	1152	12950	11200	1000	....	....
Ill. C.	1229	21700	36400	3450	....	....
C., B. & Q. R.R.	1125	14611	26374	4136	....	415
C. & N. W. R.R.	758	11184	779	74	....	....
C. A. & St. L. RR.	480	12150	38898	350	....	....
Total	5375	90110	176168	13077	589	465

	Potatoes, bu.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	High-wines brls.	Live Hogs No.	Lead lbs.
G. & C. U. R.R.	21	14	....	....	....	....
C. & R. I. R.R.	....	....	....	150	....	....
Ill. C.	....	48	10890	100	100	80000
C. B. & Q. R.R.	....	19	1230	100	553	....
N. W. R.R.	....	....	2670	....	....	....
A. & St. L. R.R.	30	....	1330	....	945	....
Total	51	81	15820	350	1408	80000

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
To Buffalo	2350	55750	177050	....	....	....
To Oswego	....	32000	68050	....	....	....
To Pt Colborne	....	....	69950	....	....	....
To Pt Sarnia	....	6800	26450	....	....	....
To Ogdensb'g	1281	....	....	....	....	....
Total	3631	109050	341500	....	....	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—AUG. 15.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Lumber, ft	530 000	Flour, brls	5,655
Lath, no	100,000	Wheat, bu	80,800
Timber, ft	30,000	Corn, bu	340,710
Salt, brls	2,000	Lead, lbs	180,000
Fish, pkgs	167	Butter, lbs	190
Wood, cds	156		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL, AUG. 14.

Receipts.		Receipts.	
Wheat, bu	872	Coal, tons	137
Oats, bu	134,787	Shipments.	
Oats, bu	2,500	Lumber, ft	77,189

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, and there was a fair disposition to transact a large business, but owing to a scarcity of freight room and a very material advance in freights, as well as the extreme closeness in the money market, the markets were dull and inactive.

The receipts of wheat amounted to 90,110 bushels—and this, along with an advance in freights, caused a decline in Spring grades of 1@1½c per bushel. After the receipt of the New York dispatches, which showed an unusual buoyancy in that market, the tendency was slightly upward, but the same fact also operated to advance freights, and the market speedily fell back and closed weak. There was a good inquiry for winter wheat, and the market was on the whole firm—with an advance of 1@1½c on No. 2 Red. The inquiry for No. 1 Red wheat was not so active, and buyers reduced the figures 1c, at which, however, the sales were light. White winter wheat continues scarce, with a good inquiry by shippers, at 95c for No. 1 in store. The day's transactions, in both winter and spring, amounted to about 63,000 bushels, at 95c for No. 1 White; 91@92c for No. 1 Red; 79½@81c for No. 2 Red; 73@74c for No. 1 Spring; 71@71½c for No. 2 Spring; and 59½@61½c for Rejected Spring.

There was a good demand for choice brands of spring extra flour, but the supply was light and the market firm; while medium grades were dull and neglected. Winter wheat brands were in fair demand, and the market was more active and a shade firmer than yesterday. About 2,700 brls of all grades were sold, at $5 00@5.25 for choice White Winter extras; $3.60@4.30 for medium to choice Spring extras; and $3.15@3.60 for Spring superfine.

The demand for Corn by shippers was less active, on account of the scarcity of vessels, and the market suffered a decline of 1c per bushel. About 130,000 bushels of all kinds changed hands, at 25@26c for Canal Mixed afloat; 23@24c for Mixed in store; and 18c for Rejected in store—the market closing quiet at the inside quotations.

Oats declined ½@1c, with sales at 18½c afloat, and 16@16½c for lots in store. Rye and Barley were neglected. Highwines were dull and ½@1c lower—with sales in round lots at 14c.

Freights advanced 2@2½c per bushel on grain to Buffalo—with light engagements, at 9c for oats, 8c for corn, and 8½@10c for wheat.

Milwaukee and Toledo.

During the early part of the season it was evident that Milwaukee was considerably in advance of Toledo in her receipts and shipments of flour and grain, but since harvest, the produce of the Wabash has been "turned loose," and unless the receipts at Milwaukee increase largely upon the past few weeks, Toledo will continue her title to the second grain receiving and shipping port on the Lakes. Below we give a comparative statement of the receipts and shipments at the two points for the week ending August 10, 1860. The receipts of flour and grain at Milwaukee for last week, were as follows:

Flour, brls	7,080
Wheat, bu	162,497
Corn, bu	3,943
Oats, bu	9,191
Barley, bu	126
Rye, bu	1,641
Total (flour to wheat) bu	213,438

The shipments for the same time were as follows:

Flour, brls	14,207
Wheat, bu	248,851
Total (flour to wheat) bu	319,887

The receipts at Toledo, as above for the week ending with Saturday last, were as follows:

Flour, brls	16,693
Wheat, bu	129,000
Corn, bu	159,271
Oats, bu	2,829
Total (flour to wheat) bu	374,571

Amount of receipts in favor of Toledo is 161,130 bushels.

The shipments as above were:

Flour—to wheat—bu	74,165
Wheat, bu	153,925
Corn, bu	155,217
Total	383,907

Toledo leading Milwaukee in the shipment of grain 63,020 bushels.—*Toledo Blade, 14th.*

The Wheat Crop in Michigan.

We learn that the crops in Ionia county are far superior to any raised in a number of years. From specimens of wheat from Lyons we are assured that the white wheat of the Grand River valley is unsurpassed. Corn and oats are much better than through the central part of the State. We are informed by a person who has just returned from a short trip through Livonia, Plymouth and Northville, that the wheat is far beyond the average in quantity and quality. Some specimens of the Soule wheat raised by Wm. Dubel of Plymouth, are certainly of very superior quality, and the yield is much larger than is usually obtained. A specimen is shown of the white Genesee raised by Mr. Thos. Williams of Plymouth, which is pronounced equal to the best white. The yield of this wheat in this case is estimated at forty bushels to the acre.—*Detroit Tribune, 14th.*

Grain in Store in Boston.

The stock of Grain in Elevators, Monday, Aug. 12, was as follows:

	Bushels.
Corn, Western mixed	67,988
Do do yellow	41,849
Do Southern do	1,886
Total Corn	111,498
Oats, white	66,343
Barley	918

Provisions in Cincinnati.

[From the Price Current, Aug. 14.]

In the Provision market, the business done has been light, comparatively; the demand for bacon has been fair, and prices ruled steady at 5c for shoulders, 6¾c for sides, 6⅞c for clear rib sides, and 7¼@7¾c for clear sides, the exports during the week, were 1,175 hhds., indicating a good consumption demand, though a considerable portion of the exports are consigned, and therefore do not go directly into consumption. There has not been much demand for pork or bulk meats, and less inquiry for lard. Mess pork closed very dull under the advices from New York, at $14.50. Lard may be quoted at 8@8¼c, and bulk meats at 4, 5¼ and 6¼c. The exports of the hog product during the past week, and the corresponding week last year, were as follows:

	1860.	1861.
Bacon, hhds	885	1,175
Do tierces	444	512
Pork, brls	331	699
Do, boxes	300	none
Do, lbs	534	3,942
Lard, brls	483	545
Do, kegs	253	none

The Harvest of England.

[From the London News, July 24.]

The weather has been broken and gloomy during the past week, and rain has fallen almost daily, more or less; though it has been partial. Haymaking has been retarded, but efforts have been made to meet the evil by increased activity, and a considerable quantity of hay has, on the whole, been secured. Between the showers, we have had sun and drying winds, and these tended to somewhat neutralize the effects of the wet. The prospect for the second grass crop is good; the late rains and warmth have set the grass growing, and there is already excellent promise. The reports as to the grain crops continue highly satisfactory; both wheat, oats and barley are looking remarkably well, and there is already a distinctly marked change in the colour. If dry and hot weather set in the harvest will come on rapidly—indeed, we learn that, in West Sussex a commencement is likely to be made early the present week. The state of the weather will now be watched with great anxiety, and the wet of the last few days has already been regarded with some uneasiness. Hitherto no damage has been done; on the contrary, some of the crops—turnips and roots particularly—have derived great advantage; in some few places the grain crops have been laid, but only partially. A continuance, however, of St. Swithin's favors would speedily become a serious evil, and materially injure our prospects. The accounts from the hop districts continue conflicting. There is a decided improvement in some quarters and confirmed going back in others. In parts of Kent, in Worcester and Farnham, the reports come better, but Sussex appears to be favored only in a certain few localities, and even there the improvement is very partial. Still, on the whole, things are looking up.

MARKETS BY THE LATEST MAILS.

BOSTON FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET—Aug. 13.—Flour—The receipts since Saturday have been 2,872 bbls. The demand is moderate. Sales of western superfine at $3.87½@4; fancy $4.25@4.37½; extra $4.50@4.75; superior $5.25@7 ₱ brl. southern is quiet; we quote common and fancy at $5.75@6; extra $6.50@7; superior $7@7.50 ₱ brl. Grain—The receipts since Saturday have been 3,600 bu corn and ... bu oats. Corn is very dull; sales of southern and western yellow at 49@53c; western mixed 45@50c ₱ bushel. Oats are dull; sale of western and Canada at 33@35c ₱ bu. Rye is selling in small lots at 58@60c ₱ bu.—*Post.*

ADVANCE IN WHEAT IN DETROIT.—The Detroit *Tribune* of yesterday evening says:

Prices have advanced from five to ten cents per bushel on the street yesterday for wheat, the range now being from 90 cents to $1 for red and white. This is the result of competition, and quite likely the rates may be only temporary. Farmers in these "diggings" should take the hint, and hurry in their wheat.

ALBANY GRAIN MARKET—Aug. 13.—With only a limited milling inquiry for wheat, the market is steady. Sales of 250 bu red Michigan at $1.17, and 100 bu choice white do at $1.33. For corn the market is firmer, with an active demand. Sales, 18,800 bu mixed western at 43c. Rye and barley quiet. Oats quiet, and state held firmly at 33c.

BOSTON PROVISION MARKET—Aug 13.—Pork continues dull. Sales of prime at $11.00@13 00; mess $15 00@17.00; clear $17.50@18 50 ₱ brl, cash and 4 mos. Beef is firm and in fair demand. Sales of eastern and western mess and extra mess at $9.00@13.00 ₱ brl, cash and 4 mos. Lard is firm, but the demand is moderate. Sales in brls at 9@10c; kegs, 10@11c ₱ lb, cash and 4 mos. Hams are dull at 8@8½c ₱ lb, cash and 4 mos.

CLEVELAND GRAIN MARKET.—The wheat market was more active this morning and grain generally improved. Flour improved in tone, but demand still small. Highwines lower and dull. Wheat—improved and receipts readily taken. Sales 1,000 bu red at 96c free on board; 4 cars red at 95c on track; 1 car do at 94c; 1 car do at 95c; 4 car do at 96c; 1 car do at 95c; all on track; 4,000 bu red at 97c from store; 1 car white at $1 on track; and 2,000 bu at $1 02 afloat. Corn—sales 2000 bu at 33c. This is below the market, the demand being good at 34@35c. Oats—sales 1 car at 25c on track.

TOLEDO—Aug. 14.—Wheat—Sales last evening after our report was made up:—1,000 bu red W. at 97c; 320 bu white W. at $1; 1,500 bu red W. at 96½c. To-day—Sales 4,500 bu red W., before report, at 95c; 1,000 bu and 800 bu red W., at 96c; 500 bu M. S. red at 96c, before report; 500 bu red M. S. at 97c, since report; 350 bu white M. S. at $1; 3,000 bu red W. at 96c; 1,000 bu red D. & M. (winter) at 96c; 10,000 bu red on p. t.; 1,000 bu M. S. R. R. at 97c; 7,000 bu white W. at $1. Corn—Sales last evening of 2,600 bu at 29½c; 16,000 bu to-day, at 29¼c. Freights—To Oswego—Wheat 7c; corn 6½c. To Buffalo—Corn 5c; wheat 5½c.—*Blade.*

OCEAN FREIGHTS IN NEW YORK—Aug. 14.—Freights were very quiet. To Liverpool—34,000 bu corn in bulk, and 6,000 bu corn in bags at 8½d; 12,000 bu wheat at 9d, in ship's bags; 1,000 brls flour at 1s 9d; 25 hhds tallow 25s; 250 brls rosin at 2s 6d, and by steamer, 500 boxes cheese at 55s. To London—10d in ship's bags was asked for wheat in bags; 2,000 brls flour at 2s 9d. To Havre—1900 bu wheat at 18c; 400 brls flour at 70c. To Bristol—2,500 bu wheat at 9½d. A Prussian bark with 15,000 bu corn to Cork and a safe port in U. K., with privilege of Dunkirk on the Continent, at 11½d.

MILWAUKEE GRAIN MARKET—Aug. 14.—Flour—Receipts, 1,370 brls. Market steady. Sales included 200 brls mixed country brands at $3 65@3.75; 300 brls do at $3 75@3 80; 300 brls good country extra at $3.85; 300 brls "Berlin City" at $4.00. Wheat—Receipts, 86,992 bu. The market was firm, but an advance in freights checked the upward tendency of prices. Sales, 11,500 bushels No 2 in store at 77c; 1,000 bu do del at 78c; 8,000 No 1 in store at 82c; 2,400 bu do del at 83c; 375 bu by sample at 84c; 1,000 bu extra at 86c del; 400 bu winter at 87½c del. Grain freights advanced 1@1½c. The brig David Ferguson was chartered at 7½c and the schooner Fred Hill at 8c for wheat to Buffalo.—*Sentinel.*

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, August 15, '61.

FREIGHTS.—Vessels are scarce and rates have advanced 2@2½c per bushel on grain. The engagements were:—To Port Colbourne:—Schr Robinson, wheat, at 10c. To Buffalo:—Schr Live Oak, corn, at 8c; schrs Mark H. Sibley, Charlotte, and Calcutta, wheat, at 8½c; standard vessel, wheat at 9c; schr Fortune, wheat, at 10c.

FLOUR—Received 5,375 brls; shipped 3,631 brls. Market for spring wheat firm; winter wheat brands steady. Sales 100 brls "Carlinville," 100 brls "T F P G," 100 brls "Grand Cote"—all choice white winter extras, at $5 00 del; 50 brls "Masons xxx" white winter at $5.25 del; 100 brls "Upper Ten" do on p. t.; 110 brls good white winter extra at $4.90 del; 75 brls red winter extra at $4.35 del; 100 brls "Beckers xx" choice spring extra at $4.30 on track—gold; 100 brls "Peerless" do at $4.25 del; 200 brls "Magnolia" do. r. h. at $4.00 del; 200 brls "Warner" do r. h. at $3.80 del; 300 brls good spring extras, r. h. at $3.80 del; 100 brls "Empire Mills" at $3.70 del; 300 brls "Koshkonong" do at $3.60 del; 96 brls "Radiant" do at $3 75 del; 231 brls "Winona" round hoop, at $3.80 del; 63 brls "Forest Mills" at $3 60 del; 200 brls "Union" at $3.65 del; 100 brls "Globe Mills" and 91 brls "H. Johnson & Co." choice super at $3 60 del; 50 brls good super at $3.90 del; 50 brls super at $3.15; 96 brls musty extra at $3 20.

WHEAT—Received, 90,110 bu; shipped, 109,050 bu. Market for winter less buoyant, with an advance of 1@1½c on No. 2 Red, and a decline of 1c on No. 1 Red. Spring wheat dull and 1@1½c lower. Sales—WINTER—400 bu No 1 W. lie in store at 95c; 1,000 bu No. 1 Red in store at 91c; 1,500 bu do at 92c; 1,000 bu No. 2 Red in store at 79½c; 7,000 bu do at 80c; 4,000 bu do at 81c. SPRING—7,000 bu No. 1 in store at 74c; 3,000 bu do at 73½c; 3,000 bu do at 73¼c; 6,000 bu do at 73c; 25,000 bu No. 2 in store at 71c; 5,000 bu do at 71¼c; 400 bu Rejected in store at 60½c; 400 bu do at 60c; 400 bu do at 61c; 400 bu do at 59½c.

Sales by sample were as follows: 200 bags good milling spring on track at 73c; 134 bags medium do at 73c; 100 bags Red Winter at 85c; 92 bags do at 85c.

CORN—Received, 176,168 bu; shipped, 341,500 bu. Market for Corn dull and declined 1c per bushel. Sales, 10,000 bu Canal Mixed at 26c afloat—sold early; 10,000 bu do at 25¼c afloat; 5,000 bu do at 25½c afloat; 5,000 bu do at 25c afloat; 6,000 bu do at 26c f. o. b.; 25,000 bu Mixed in store at 24c; 20,000 bu do at 23½c; 20 000 bu do at 23c; 2,000 bu do at 23¼c; 5,000 bu do at 22c; 3,500 bu Rejected in store at 18c.

OATS—Received, 13,077 bu; shipped, none. Market declined ½@1c. Sales, 7,500 bu No. 1, to arrive, at 18½c afloat; 2,500 bu do in store at 16½c; 700 bu do at 16c.

RYE—Received, 589 bu. Market quiet and nominal. Sales, 146 bags No. 1 at 38c on track.

BARLEY—Received, 465 bu. Market quiet with little or no inquiry. Sales, 149 bags No. 2 at 35c del.

HIGHWINES—Received, 350 brls. Market dull and ½@1c lower. Sales 150 bbls country at 14c on track; 75 bbls city at 15.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 29c per gallon.

MESS PORK—No demand and the market is nominal at $14@14.25.

LARD—15 kegs prime Leaf Lard at 7½c; 50 kegs and 12 tierces do at 7½c.

TALLOW—28 bbls good city at 7c.

HIDES—Market quiet. We quote: Dry Flint 8½@9c; Dry Salted 7@7½c; Green Salted, 4½@4¾; Green 3½@4c.

BEANS—50 bushels mixed at $1 00.

POTATOES—In good supply and market not so firm, with sales at 30@40c ₱ bushel.

EGGS—In better demand, with sales at 5½@6c ₱ doz.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.25@1 50 ₱ doz; Turkeys, 5c ₱ lb.

PRAIRIE CHICKENS—In demand at $1.25 ₱ doz.

PEACHES—In good supply from Southern Illinois, with sales at $1.00@1 50 ₱ basket.

APPLES—The supply is scarcely equal to the demand, and the market is firm at $2 00@3.50.

LIVE STOCK—Received, 81 Beeves, 1408 Hogs. The news from New York last night depressed the market somewhat; but the receipts are trifling, and there are not enough offering to cause any material difference in prices. Hogs were in good demand by shippers, with some inquiry by packers, and the market was active and steady. Sales were:

	averaging	at
300 Hogs	206 lbs	$2.25
100	204	2.15
41	222	2.15
63	216	2.37½
47	226	2.25
294	250	2.75
200	280	2.80
150	290	3.00
150	280	3.00
200	275	3.10
14 Beeves	1343	2.80
12	1040	2.50
11	1160	2.50
6	1020	2.00
75 Sheep	120	2.50
70	115	2.30

Tuesday's New York Cattle Market.

[From Wednesday's New York Tribune.]

If our report of the Cattle Market for this week should be based upon the operations of the day, and if the results to-morrow prove of the same character, it will be a gloomy one for Western shippers, and gloomier for those who bought cattle upon the little spring in the market three weeks ago, at 8¾ cents a pound live weight in Ohio and Illinois, as the top price to-day is 8 cents a pound for the estimated net weight of meat that a bullock will make, the seller sinking offal, and the estimate of weight is lighter according to actual live weight than any day this summer. This is partly owing to the heavy stock on sale, and partly owing to the weather; a cold northeast rain having prevailed all day, which has not only checked business, but has shrunk up the bullocks so that they really look lighter than their actual weight, so much so that buyers really disposed to estimate fairly, will almost invariably fix the weight too low.

When the market opened this morning we judged there were 3600 head of bullocks to sell, and the average size and quality was better than it has been for weeks past. The number of fresh stock on the books this morning being over 3750 head, and according to our calculations there were full 250 head of stale stock, making 4000 head, out of which we estimate 400 as a liberal allowance for the sales of Monday, which will leave 3600 for the demand of to-day and to-morrow, besides some small lots still expected, from which it will be seen that we have such a very large over supply that a decline of prices might reasonably be expected, independent of the depressing effect of the heavy rain storm, which drives buyers and sellers all under cover, except at short intervals when after taking a horn, they run out with umbrellas, and get a hasty look at the cattle and then back to shelter to consummate the bargain by the aid of another potation.

As the rain and cold wind continue with unabated severity all day, the proportion of stock sold to-day will be much smaller than usual, and as the number is so large and average weight very heavy for this time of year, there is no hope for a favorable close of the market. We shall be surprised if there is not a larger number to turn out to grass this week than last, though the price is certainly lower. Butchers do not intend to pay prices for the very best bullocks that will make the meat cost them more than 8c a pound, and a great many of very good quality, such as no butcher need to be ashamed to exhibit upon a retail stall, will be sold at not over 7c. net, a pound. There will not probably be a very large number sold below that rate, because the sort that should sell lower, in fair proportion, are not abundant. Altogether, however, this is the hardest opening day of the market this summer.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—FLOUR—10@20c better and somewhat unsettled. Demand for export is active, and there is also a fair inquiry for home consumption. Private accounts from France are said to be favorable. Sales 21,000 brls at $4.25@4.30 for super state, and $4.40@4.75 for extra; $4.30 for choice; $4.45@4.50 for super western; $4.60@4.90 for common to medium extra western; $5.05@5.30 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and $5.80@6.25 for trade brands. Market closing very firm with an upward tendency. Canada flour is again slightly advanced, with more business doing. Sales 1,200 brls at $4.45@4.50 for super; $4.60@7.50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour is steady at $2 25@3.25. Corn meal is steady. Sales 600 brls at $2.75 for Brandywine, and $2.75 for Jersey.

WHISKY—Firm. Sales 700 brls at 16¾@17c.

GRAIN—Wheat—There is a brisk export demand for wheat. Private accounts from France reported quite favorable. Market 3c better and somewhat unsettled. Sales 6,000 bush inferior Milwaukee club, spring at 85c; 17,000 bush Milwaukee club at $1.05@1.10; 19,000 bush amber iowa club at $1.07; 7,500 bush Green Bay spring at $1.14; 13,000 bush winter red western at $1.27@1.28; 29,800 bu amber Iowa at $1.14@1.15; 2,500 bush red state at $1.18; 2,500 bush white Ohio at $1.32; 3,500 bu white Michigan at $1 32@1.34; 1,800 bush white Kentucky at $1.35@1.37. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal. Corn opened firm and closed 1@2c better, with active export demand. Sales 198,000 bush at 43@44½c for unsound mixed western; 45@47c for fair to good do; 48@49c for shipping do; 49@50c for very choice do; closing firm at latter figures; 49@51c for western yellow. Oats steady at 26@28c Canadian; 32@35c for western and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues dull and heavy. Sales 250 brls at $15 for mess; $10 25 for prime. Beef very quiet and firm. Sales 300 bbls, including country prime, at $4@4.50; country mess, $5@5 50; repacked mess, $9@11 25; extra mess, $12.50@13.12½. Prime mess beef inactive. Beef hams quiet and unchanged. Sales 25 brls western at $14.50. State is dull and nominal at $12 50@12 75. Cut meats, very dull at 4¼@5; shoulders 4. Bacon quiet and inactive. Lard very quiet and prices without change. Sales 100 tierces at 8@9¼. Butter unchanged; Ohio 7@10; State 8@14. Cheese in good demand for export at 4@7.

GROCERIES—Coffee continues firm, but business limited. Sales 1300 bags Rio at 14½@15c, and 600 mats Java at 18c. Rice in good demand at full prices. Sales 500 tierces at $6@7, and last evening 2600 bags East India on p. t. Sugar—Raw continues firm, with very good business doing to the trade. Sales 244 hhds Cuba at 4¾@6⅛c, and 68 boxes Havana at 7c. Molasses—Sales 80 hhds Porto Rico at 30@32c; 34 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 29c; and 45 brls N. O. at 40c.

STOCKS—Moderately active but rather lower. Chi & R I, 39¾; Chi B & Q, 58¾; I C scrip, 64; Panama, 107; Michs guaranteed, 59; M C 41¼; Harlem preferred, 25¾; Hudson, 33¾; 30; Erie, 26¼; Erie preferred, 49¾; Pac Mail, 77¾; Ill C bonds, 89¾; Missouri 6s, 43¾; Virginia 6s, 56¼; Tenn 6s, 44; Georgia, 70; North Carolina, 66; Louisiana, 44½; Treasury 12s, 101¾; Treasury 6s, 96¼; United States 6s, '81, registered 87¾; coupons, 88¾.

OSWEGO, Aug. 15.—FLOUR—Firmer.

GRAIN.—Wheat in better demand. Sales last night 17,000 bu No 1 Chi spring, 90c. Market to-day advanced 2@3c on spring, with only a light stock offering. Sales 3,000 bu No Chi spring, at 93c. Corn better. Sales 21,000 bu Illinois, at 39c. Other grains quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Dull but unchanged—the break at Mud Lock will be repaired so that boats can pass to-night.

LAKE IMPORTS—32,500 bu wheat, 16,000 bu corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—13,000 bu wheat, 20,600 bu corn.

BUFFALO, August 15.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer with moderate demand. Sales 7000 bush No. 2 Chicago Spring at 87½; 6000 bush No. 1 do at 91; 6300 bush red winter at $1 08. Corn better and in good demand. Sales 90,000 bush at 36. Other grains steady.

CANAL FREIGHTS—11c on corn, 12c on wheat to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—8000 brls flour, 84,000 bu wheat, 56,000 bu corn, 9000 bu oats.

CANAL EXPORTS—4000 brls flour, 30,000 bu wheat, 98,000 bu corn, 19,000 bu oats, 10,000 bu barley.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ... Aug. 15.

Prop Hunter, Dickson, Goderich, 367 pkgs mdze, 167 pkgs fish.
Prop Ottawa, Williams, Ogdensburgh, 10 tons mdze.
Bark Waverly, Gluyas, Grand Haven, 156 cords wood.
Schr Hunter, Williams, Muskegon, 80 m lumber, 80 m timber.
Schr Craig, Woolson, Colborne, 200 m lumber, 50 m lath, from Bay City.
Schr Enterprise, Peterson, Painter's Pier, 70 cds wood.
Schr Antelope, Callow, Grand River, 65 m lumber.
Schr Mediterranean, Morley, Bay City, 185 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Kingsford, Tomkinson, Oswego, 2,000 brls salt.

CLEARED ... Aug. 15.

Stmr Minnesota, Clark, Sarnia, 18,950 bu corn.
Prop Ogdensburgh, Hopkins, Ogdensburgh, 1,281 brls flour, 1 keg butter, 90 brls alcohol.
Prop Chicago, Collins, Buffalo, 12,000 bu wheat, 1,800 brls flour.
Prop Kenosha, Lacy, Buffalo, 20,000 bu wheat, 45 brls flour, 36 casks tobacco, 10 tons sundries.
Prop Tonawanda, Calmer, Buffalo, 14,000 bu wheat, 2,000 brls flour, 900 pkgs lead.
Bark Great West, Rumsey, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
Bark Niagara, Muir, Colborn, 21,000 bu corn.
Bark Cleveland, Becker, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn.
Bark Waverly, Gluyas, Buffalo, 15,600 bu corn.
Schr Thornton, Tyler, Oswego, 16,500 bu corn.
Schr Ja Navaugh, Earle, Oswego, 16,250 bu corn.
Schr Thos Kingsford, Tomkinson, Oswego, 18,000 bu corn.
Schr Holt, Hanscom, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Schr Nicaragua, Johnson, Buffalo, 15,500 bu corn.
Schr York State, Demick, Buffalo, 15,500 bu corn.
Schr Imperial, Stewart, Buffalo, 19,100 bu corn.
Schr Autocrat, Grover, Buffalo, 15,200 bu corn.
Schr Altair, Kyle, Buffalo, 18,500 bu corn.
Schr Dart, Thompson, Buffalo, 14,000 bu wheat.
Schr Marsh, Janes, Colborne, 16,500 bu corn.
Schr Queen of the North, Martin, Colborne, 17,550 bu corn.
Schr Forfar, Linds Green, Sarnia, 7,500 bu corn.
Schr Levant, Cornwall, Sarnia, 6,800 bu wheat.
Schr Antelope, Callow, Grand River.
Schr Surprise, Warrison, Buffalo, 14 000 bu wheat.
Schr Dashing Wave, Eggleston, Buffalo, 17,060 bu corn.
Schr Enterprise, Peterson, Wilkinson's Pier.
Schr Steel, Becker, Oswego, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr Whitman, Philips, Buffalo, 13,000 bu corn.
Schr Grace Murray, Moore, Buffalo, 16,600 bu corn.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

THE RECENT GALE.—The Detroit *Tribune* of yesterday contains the following:—The tug Magnet, which left here a few days since for Toledo to take from thence a timber raft to Port Colborne, C. W., has returned to this port. She had proceeded with the raft to a point in the lake midway between Cleveland and Black River, when she encountered the storm in all its fury. The raft of coffee was in a very short time broken up, with the exception of seventeen planks, with which she safely reached Kelly's Island, and there left them for the present. Captain Smith, of the Magnet, reports the storm the most violent experienced for a series of years, but his steamer weathered it finely. He reports forty sail of vessels lying under lee of the island, among them the barques Morgan and Fontanelle, the schooner Adriatic, and many others. The Adriatic lost her deck load of staves and small boat previous to running back. The Fontanelle sprung her foremast. The Morgan ran back from the lower end of Lake Erie. The schooner Miami, with a cargo of grain bound for Port Colborne, ran back to Kelly's Island, but shortly afterward proceeded on to Toledo, and it was supposed she was leaking badly. The brig Rio Grande and Wauregan were also at King's Island. Several propellers lay at Malden during the gale. The steamer Ocean, arrived this morning, reports that the propeller Marquette passed Cleveland yesterday with ten feet of her smoke-stack gone. The Ocean passed a gang-plank, which probably belonged to the Marquette.

LATER.—The propeller Mayflower, just arrived from Buffalo, reports a large brig sunk off Long Point, with topsails set.

Above Long Point the propeller Montgomery was seen with a flag of distress flying. The Mayflower assisted her at imminent risk to herself, damaging her stem while performing the noble duty.

The steamer City of Cleveland, which arrived yesterday from Cleveland, represents the gale on Lake Erie to be the severest from the northeast experienced there since April, 1848. At Pigeon Bay there were some eighty sail vessels, bound down, besides two steamers, the May Queen and Forest Queen. One vessel, deep loaded, appeared to be running back during the storm with the loss of her small boat.

ASHORE.—The schooner Palo Alto is ashore near Toledo—with but little prospect of being got off.

SCOW SUNK.—The Cleveland *Herald* says that the scow Frolic, Capt. Ryan, sprung a leak yesterday whilst making that port, and sunk soon after entering the river. She was loaded with staves, 3000 of which, valued at $70, were thrown overboard.

NO SMOKE PIPE.—A propeller which passed this port yesterday afternoon, had lost her smoke stack. She was too far out to distinguish the name.—*Cleveland Herald, 14th.*

RAISED.—The schr. H. C. Winslow has been raised and taken into Cleveland for repairs.

WELLAND CANAL.—BOUND WEST—On the 10th—Schrs Susquehana, Montezuma, J G Board. On the 12th—Schrs Ashtabula, Mary, Battles.

BOUND EAST—On the 10th—Brig Fleur de Marie; schr Admiral. On the 12th—Prop Bay State; schr Miami Belle, Magic, Augustus Ford, J McDougall, Great Western, Eureka, S G Andrews, Frank Pierce, Ayr, Linnie Powell, Anna Craig, Northern Belle, Barbarian, Morning Light.

Vessels discharging at the Elevator—Schrs Summit, Jo Vilas.

PASSED DETROIT YESTERDAY.—Bound Up—Prop Iron City, Illinois, Acme, Mayflower, Montgomery; barks Jessie Hoyt, Massillon; brigs William Treat, Empire State, Powhatan, Venice, Oleander; schrs Cortlandt, Sunbury, Miranda, C North, Star of Hope, Mary B Hale, Joseph Cochrane, Three Bells, Baltic, Paulina, Lucy Raab, Meridian, J. Grant, Jo Vilas.

Bound Down—Stmr Illinois; schr Queen City.

LOSS OF A RAFT OF OAK TIMBER.—We learn that the large raft of oak timber which left Toledo on Saturday last, in tow of steamer Magnet, and destined for Port Colborne, was lost when off Cleveland during the late storm, only 17 sticks out of some 150,000 being saved, which were towed into Kelly's Island. There was no insurance on it. The Magnet returned to this port early this morning. Capt Smith reports the storm the severest he has encountered for many years.—*Detroit Advertiser, 15th.*

DISASTERS.—The Detroit papers of this morning give accounts of the following disasters:

The barks Alexander and Thomas F. Park lie within five miles of each other ashore at Long Point. They probably have sustained no serious damage as yet.

The bark Fontanelle and schooner Adriatic reached Kelly's Island, the former with her foremast sprung, the latter with the loss of a deck load of staves and her small boat.

The schr Midnight, already reported ashore at Peche Island, Lake St. Clair, is still there, with four feet of water in her. She has on part of a cargo of coal for Chicago.

The prop Burlington is hard aground on the bar at the entrance of Sandusky Bay. The steamer Ruby has gone to her relief with steam pump and other apparatus for getting her off.

The lake for twenty miles below the islands is strewn with lumber, and we shall doubtless hear of other disasters on the arrival of other steamers from below.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED ... Aug. 14, 1861.

Beloit, Lasalle, 4,843 bu corn.
Wave, Lasalle, 5170 bu corn.
Ohio, Lasalle, 137 tons coal.
Dacotah, Ottawa, 5174 bu corn.
Acme, Ottawa, 4800 bu corn, 872 bu wheat.
Emelia, Marseilles, 5000 bu corn.
Marion, Seneca, 5200 bu corn.
Rail Splitter, Morris, 4600 bu corn.
Mazeppa, Morris, 4000 bu corn.
Adelia, Joliet, 2500 bu corn, 2500 bu oats.
Troubadour, Lockport, 4000 bu corn.

CLEARED ... Aug. 14, 1861.

Sultan, Ottawa, light.
Tide, Lasalle, light.
George, Morris, light.
Wave, Morris, light.
York State, Lasalle, light.
Arctic, Morris, light.
Golden Cloud, Ottawa, light.
C. L. Huntoon, Ottawa, light.
Mary Emery, Ottawa, 77,189 ft lumber.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES.
C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proofstaffs, &c. &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND
MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.
Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.
The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and finish ... [illegible]
[illegible: table of horse power and prices]
And in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with
JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.
For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per cent in Fuel
over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. ... WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.
At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts, Chicago, Ill.
Post Office address Box 274. oc7-3-ly

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS!
Richard's Iron Corn Sheller,
CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.
Capacity from 1000 to 5000 Bushels per day.
PATENTED SEPT. 25TH, 1860.
Warranted to shell clean in any condition of grain, without cutting it, and requiring less power than any sheller of same capacity.
MANUFACTURED BY
J. C. RICHARDS,
BOX 1445, CHICAGO, ILL.
Office and Manufactory at Letz & Johnston's Iron Works, No. 84 Franklin street. fe28-ly

TRUSTEES' SALE.—Whereas, Jearum Atkins, of the County of Cook and State of Illinois, made, executed and delivered to me, as trustee, a certain deed of trust, bearing date the ninth day of October, A. D. 1860, conveying to me as such trustee, the land and premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note of even date therewith, for the sum of sixteen hundred and fifty dollars, with interest, after due, at ten per cent, payable to the order of himself two months after date thereof, as mentioned in said trust deed, which said trust deed is recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 208 of Deeds, page 39; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of part of said note, to wit: the sum of sixteen hundred dollars, and interest thereon, and application has been made to me by the legal holders thereof, to sell said premises under said deed of trust, for the purposes therein expressed.

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that I shall sell at public auction, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, to the highest bidder for cash, for the purposes in said trust deed expressed, at ten o'clock A. M. on Thursday the Fifteenth (15th) day of August A. D. 1861, the premises in said trust deed described, to-wit: A certain piece or parcel of land, situate in and being a part of block one [1], in the original town of Chicago, commencing one hundred and fifty [150] feet east of the north-west corner of said block, and running east on the south line of Kinzie street one hundred and forty [140] feet to a point thirty [30] feet west of west line of lot one [1], block one [1], in Kinzies Addition to Chicago; thence running south ninety-seven 10-12 [97 10-12] feet to an alley; thence west along the north line of the alley; one hundred and forty [140] feet; thence north along the east line of land lately conveyed to Wm. H. Brown, about ninety-one [91] feet, to the place of beginning, situated in the city of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, with all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and all the right and equity of redemption of the said Jearum Atkins, his heirs and assigns therein.

HORACE G. CHASE, Trustee.
Chicago, July 25th, 1861. jy26-g319-td

The above sale is adjourned to Monday, the twenty-sixth (26th) day of August, A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock A. M., at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago aforesaid.

HORACE G. CHASE, Trustee.
Chicago, August 15th, 1861. au16-g383-td

THE NEW GOVERNMENT ENVELOPES.

The Chicago Post Office is now supplied with the new style of Stamped Envelopes; also, with the new Letter-Sheets and Stamped Envelopes combined. Parties holding stamped envelopes of the old pattern are hereby notified that they will be received in exchange for the new if presented at the Chicago Post Office prior to the 20th inst. On and after that date the old variety will not be recognized in pre-payment of postage on letters originally deposited in this office.
J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M. au14-g363-3t

IMPORTANT.—Look in at
175 RANDOLPH STREET, Chicago,
And see how low they sell Oils, White Lead, Zinc, Paints, French and American Glass, Varnishes and Japans of all kinds; Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Coal Oils of best quality; Brushes, and all appertaining to the trade. … THOS. R. WOOD & CO.

TWENTY THOUSAND Bushels
BARLEY MALT,
Cheap for Cash.
IRWIN & MOREY,
9 Board of Trade Building. aug8-g307-3m

TWELFTH STREET WOOD YARD.
D. H. ELDRED,
Dealer in WOOD OF ALL KINDS.
Office and Yard Twelfth street, near the cor. of Clark, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. jy26-2m

CHILDREN'S GIGS, Carriages,
SAND CARTS, CHAIRS CRADLES, &C.
Wholesale and Retail, at 138 Lake street.
BARNUM BROS.

J. S. KIRK CO., SOAP AND
CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,
And dealers in Soda, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.
Nos. 18 & 20 River St., Chicago.

Wanted.

WANTED.—Wet Nurse wanted at 331 Michigan avenue. au15x3t

WANTED—A situation as Cook in a private family, and to do Cooking, Washing and Ironing. Good city reference will be given. Call at 47 Harmon Court. au15x3t

WANTED—Boarding in a respectable private family, within ten minutes walk of Lake street, for a gentleman and his wife and one child. Address P. O. Box 2334. au15x3t

WANTED—To Rent by a prompt paying tenant, a House suitable for a small family. Location preferred on the North Side, and east of Clark street. Rent must be moderate, location desirable, and house convenient. Possession wanted by the first of October. Address Post Office Box No. 1301. au15x1w

WANTED.—Good Saddle and Harness Hands will be given Good Wages and Constant Employment, By applying immediately to J. B. SICKLES & CO., 149 Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A Situation as Salesman or Traveling Agent, by a man who has had ten (10) years experience in the Produce Commission and Grocery Business. He has a large country acquaintance, and can give good city references. Address "D. T. P." care of Box 2143, Chicago, Ill. au14x3t

WANTED TO RENT—A Furnished House, within one mile of the Sherman House. Would like possession immediately. Address "J. M. L." Box 2895. Rent not to exceed $30 per annum. au14-g361-1w

WANTED.—Boarding wanted in a respectable private family, on the West Side, for a gentleman and his wife. References given and required. Address P. O. Box 4394. au14x3t

WANTED—Note against E. Pratt, Wm. White, E. Moore, J. Wood, M. Southerland, F. Newell and E. Turner. For particulars apply to ROSENFELD & ROSENBERG, 168 Lake street.

WANTED TO RENT—A Furnished House on the South Side, north of Twelfth street. Unquestionable reference given. Address "T. T." Box 1485. au13-g351-1w

WANTED.—300 Saddle and Harness Makers wanted at 52 Lake street. au12-g339-1w CONDICT, WOOLLEY & CO.

WANTED—To exchange a Brick Residence, entirely new, and containing ten rooms, in Horicon, Wis., for good desirable Boots and Shoes or Clothing. Address "L. W. C.," Tribune Office. au15x1w

WANTED—TEACHER, TUTOR.—A graduate of Harvard College, who has been engaged in teaching during the last four years, wishes to obtain a situation as Teacher or Private Tutor, either in the city or country. He has letters from gentlemen in New England. Thorough instruction given in all branches preparatory to college or business life. Address "TUTOR," Tribune Office. aug13x3w

SECOND-HAND HACK wanted. Apply to MAPPA & COLLINS, 134 Randolph street, (up-stairs.)

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKERS WANTED. Good Wages and Regular Employment, TURNER & SIDWAY, 208 Randolph-st., Chicago. au8-g290-3w

RECRUITS WANTED FOR The Sixteenth Regiment of UNITED STATES INFANTRY. Applications can be made every day at the Regimental Head Quarters, No. 151 Dearborn street, near the Post Office, or at 124 West Randolph street. Anybody procuring an able-bodied Recruit will receive Two Dollars. A. J. SLEMMER, Major 16th Infantry, Superintendent Regt. Recrg. jy13-g134-6m

To Rent.

TO RENT—The Furnished Residence and grounds occupying the west half of the block fronting on Michigan and Cass streets, North Side. The house is in good repair, with all the modern improvements, stable, out-houses, &c. au16x1w JOHN H. KINZIE.

TO RENT.—Intending soon to remove our stock of Iron, Steel, Nails, &c., to our New Store (191 and 193 South Water street, opposite "Board of Trade Rooms"), we offer the Store we now occupy for rent. The building is 40x150 feet, very strong and suitable for Packing House, Machine Shop, Livery Stable, or any heavy business. For particulars inquire at our Office on the premises. HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Nos. 196 and 198 Washington street, between Wells and Franklin streets. jy8-g150-3m

TO BE RENTED—The very desirable English Basement Brick and Marble Front House, Belgrave Terrace, No. 44 May street, between Washington and Madison streets, ten minutes ride from City Hall. House contains Gas, Bath Room, Hot and Cold Water, and use of Stable if desired. It is thorough repair, and will be rented low to a choice tenant. Address Post Office Box 4169, or inquire of J. F. NORTON, 100 Washington-st., Office No. 6. ap9-ly

TO RENT. PIANOS AND MELODEONS. To Rent—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up stairs) near Clark street. [ap13-61-1y]

For Sale.

FOR SALE CHEAP!—A Certificate of Deposit of William Sturges (son of Solomon Sturges) for about $150. Call on S. H. VARNEY, No. 1 North Clark street. au15x3t

FOR SALE.—We offer for sale for a few days only, at very low prices: Lot 7, Block 29, Kinzie's Addition. Lot 18, Block 28, School Section Addition. Lot 10, Block 58, School Section Addition. Lot 44, Block 4, Fort Dearborn Addition, with house renting for $250 per annum. au14 g358-1w REES & SLOCUM, 88 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A half interest in a flourishing Nursery, near a Railroad Depot, situated in the central part of the State of Illinois, will be exchanged for Goods or Real Estate. For particulars address "C. A.," Box 918, Chicago, Ill. au13x1w

FOR SALE—An A No. 1 Tavern Stand, in a flourishing town on the Mississippi River. Regular station for the Northwestern Stage Company during the winter months. A cash buyer can get a bargain. For full particulars address "T. & S.," Minnesota, Minn. au10x1m

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—An excellent opportunity is now offered to any person wishing to engage in the lumber business. A large SAW MILL at Green Bay, all complete and in good running order, with 1800 acres of pine land, is offered in exchange for property in Chicago or improved farms in Illinois. For particulars address P. O. Box 2673, Chicago. jy27-x1m

LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP, in McHenry, Kane, Ogle, Whiteside, Grundy, De Kalb, Rock Island, Boone, Carroll and Lake, being the same land entered by THOMAS R. GREENE, and the same afterwards owned by Ardelia P. and Mary Ann Greene. Title perfect. Terms easy. Apply to H. B. HURD, No. 11 Methodist Church Block, Chicago. mh16-d184-3m

FOR SALE—House and Lot, 231 Wabash avenue. The house was well built, and has gas and water. The lot is in a pleasant part of the city, and is the highest point of ground in the South Division. Address L. ROSSITER, Lake Forest. je15-d815-3m

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A pleasant suite of Front Rooms to rent with board in a private family, located on Wabash avenue, north of Adams street. Address Post Office Box 1948.

BOARDING.—Two pleasant front rooms to let, with board, together or seperate, on reasonable terms. Apply at 61 Wabash avenue, corner of Randolph street.

BOARDING.—Board, with pleasant rooms, suitable for accommodating either families or single gentlemen, may be obtained at 233 and 235 South Clark street. Terms for single gentlemen, $3.50 per week. It is also a convenient location for day boarders, as it is only a few moment's walk from the Post Office. au15x1w

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms with board can be had at 266 West Washington street, corner of Morgan. Location very desirable. jy23-3w

Lost.

LOST—At the Pic-Nic in Wright's Grove, on Thursday, the eighth instant, one Gold Lorgnette, the case of open work. Any person finding the same will be liberally rewarded on leaving it either at 16 Congress street or at the Marine Bank. au15-g371-3t

DOG LOST—A large black Newfoundland Dog, feet and tail tipped with white, small white spot on breast, had on a collar marked "Captain H. Norris, United States Revenue Service." A liberal reward will be paid by returning him to 119 Wabash Avenue.

General Notices.

A CARD.—$200 will be paid to any person who will procure a situation worth $1,000 per annum for advertiser, who is a Book-Keeper of practical experience and acknowledged ability, as well as a first-class correspondent. Unexceptionable references will be given. All communications will be regarded as strictly private and confidential. Address Post Office Drawer 6171. au12x1w

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The subscriber offers for sale or exchange, his Residence at Racine, Wisconsin. The house is nearly new, built in the best manner, situated on the main avenue of the town. Built of wood and lined through with brick.—42 feet front, inclusive of wing; marble mantels, bathroom, cellar, two wells, cistern, together with all required out buildings, good barn, wood and ash houses &c. &c. The grounds are handsomely laid out with graveled carriage and foot walks.

VARIETY SHADE TREES, SHRUBBERY AND PLANTS, With a fine garden—sixty front of 160 feet—with fine view of Lake Michigan.

Racine is sixty miles north of Chicago, directly on the Lake, with a fine elevation and perfectly healthy; about ten thousand inhabitants; fine roads, schools and churches. The schools are established and conducted upon the same principles as those of Chicago, and the society is pronounced the best in the Northwest. Accessible four times per day by rail. Would be sold on time or exchanged for Chicago property, and the additional, if any, will be paid in cash or by assuming a mortgage. WM. A. MURPHY, 48 Clark street, N. Y. Central Railroad Office, au12x1m Or address P. O. Box 3235.

NOTICE TO EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC PARTIES. The Illinois Central Railroad Company have made arrangements for the use of a fine Grove, located at Matteson, on the line of their road, twenty-seven miles from Chicago.

This Grove is immediately adjoining the track. A portion of it has been cleared of the underbrush and put in suitable condition for Pic-Nic Parties. Stands for speakers, rustic benches and swings have also been erected. Within the Grove is a Living Spring of Clear Water. Adjacent to the Grove is a beautiful level prairie, well adapted for Cricket and other athletic sports. The Grove will easily accommodate 5,000 people. As a place for Excursions and Pic-Nics it has unrivalled attractions.

Special Trains can be chartered at reasonable rates by applying at the office of the General Superintendent in the Great Central Depot. W. R. ARTHUR, General Supt. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. In Drawings of July 20th, 1861. [illegible] Prizes cashed and information furnished by CHASE & CO., Bankers, 14 Wall street, New York.

CASH FOR REAL ESTATE.—Any person having property on Wabash or Michigan Avenues for sale, at a fair price can address "R." Drawer 5697, Post Office, with a description of lot and price. Lot of 60 to 80 feet front with small, comfortable house preferred. Proposition for house and lot elsewhere in the city will be entertained.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON. A consignment of this well known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by C. H. MCCORMICK & CO., Agents for Manufacturers. jy18-d1-ly

Amusements.

THE PANORAMA OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION, Will exhibit at BRYAN HALL, On Wednesday Evening, August 14th. Music by the Great Union Band and a Quartette Band. COMICAL AFTERPIECE. SEE SMALL BILLS. Admission ... 25 Cents. ☞ To commence at 8 o'clock.

ANTONIO BROTHERS' GREAT SHOW! AND Jas. Melville's Australian Circus ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY. Among the many specialities of this show will be found: JAS. MELVILLE, the Great Australian, M'LLE JEANETTE ELLSLER, MADAME MELVILLE, M'LLE ZOYRA, NAT. AUSTIN, TOM OSBORN, TOM TIPTON, TERRY WORLAND, FRANK AND GEORGE MELVILLE, W. A. DONAVAN, SIG. DUVAL. With a numerous corps of Auxiliaries, J. W. PAUL, personal superintendence of the managing proprietor. THE ANTONIO BROTHERS, Whose discipline and tact have elevated the class of amusement to a standard of REFINEMENT and PERFECTION, to which all other companies would vainly hope to attain. ADMISSION TO BOX ... 25 CENTS. " PIT ... au8-g312

Bags.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, NO. 22 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO. BAGS AND SACKS Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands. SIMEON FARWELL. ap4-d771-ly

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO., HOPE COTTON MILLS, Pittsburgh, Penn., MANUFACTURERS OF Seamless Grain Bags, AND OF OSNABURGS, 32 inches to 40 inches wide. ☞ We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS— CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, AUSTEN & CO., 137 South Water st., Chicago. S. E. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Bags of Every Description. Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c. ☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my9-ly

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY, 275 SOUTH WATER STREET. SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern. HAM SACKS—Every size used. GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels. Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Medicines, &c.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS AND WIGWAM TONIC. USE THE OLD SACHEM BITTERS, It is the finest and best SPRING MEDICINE KNOWN. IT IS AN UNEQUALED Purifier and Regulator of the Blood. IT IS A DELIGHTFUL TONIC. TRY IT AND IT WILL DO YOU GOOD. For sale by EDWARD FOSTER, Wine and Liquor Merchant, 179 South Water street, Chicago. WM. GOODRICH, Proprietor, New Haven, Conn. Principal Depot, 145 Water street, N. Y.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN. THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULENT ESPECIALLY DESIGNED For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family. Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities, (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an old and pure gin. Put up in quart and pint bottles and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c. A. M. BININGER & CO., (Established in 1778,) Sole Proprietors, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y. ☞ For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co. and J. & J. Fuller & Co.

Insurance.

HOME INSURANCE. FIRE AND MARINE. The Union Insurance AND TRUST COMPANY, Office—Room No. 1 Loomis Block, No. 4 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. CAPITAL, $200,000. BENJAMIN LOMBARD, Chicago, Illinois. GEO. W. GAGE, Tremont House, Chicago, Illinois. M. D. GILMAN, of M. D. Gilman & Co., Chicago, Illinois. FRANCIS B. PEABODY, Attorney at Law, Chicago, Illinois. JOHN V. FARWELL, of Cooley, Farwell & Co. Chicago, Illinois. VAN H. HIGGINS, Judge of the Superior Court. J. Q. HOYT, of Hoyt & Pearce, Chicago, Illinois. THOMAS HARLESS, of Harless & Parker. ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Chicago. LEVI F. STEPHENS, Boston, Mass. JAMES W. STONE, M. D., Boston, Mass. DANIEL SHARP, Boston, Mass. MATTHEW BOLLES, Banker, Mass. D. J. PHILLIPS, Anna, Illinois. ELVIS HARWOOD, Banker, Illinois. MARSHALL AYRES, Banker, Griggsville, Illinois. JOSIAH LOMBARD, Banker, Griggsville, Illinois. CHARLES CHANDLER, Banker, Macomb, Illinois. OLIVER WHITAKER, of Henderson & Whitaker, Toulon, Illinois. BENJ. LOMBARD, President. VAN H. HIGGINS, Vice President. ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Secretary.

Eye and Ear.

"THERE'S NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL."—This saying is fully verified, and every person can call and see the proof. TRY Doctor John Phillips, 95 WASHINGTON STREET. Will suit you with spectacles by inspection of the eye, over 1,000 persons can testify to the truth of this statement in this city. Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Opera and Marine Glasses, TELESCOPES, MICROSCOPES, MAGNIFIERS, Barometers, Thermometers, Hydrometers, Mathematical Instruments, Etc. Spectacles repaired and Glasses inserted. Periscopic Glasses and Brazilian Pebbles. Dr. Phillips has had abundant experience and success in treating DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR. Sufferers are requested to examine his recommendations and test his skill.

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN. 79 ... SOUTH CLARK STREET ... 79 Opposite the Court House. Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of Instruments and Spectacles repaired, and glasses inserted into old frames.

BIRD CAGES.—100 Patterns. Also, Parrot and Squirrel Cages, Cups, Fountains, &c., at wholesale. AT 138 LAKE STREET. BARNUM BROS.

FISHING TACKLE.— Fish Hooks, Lines, Spoon Baits, Reels, Flies, Floats, &c. ... 138 Lake street. BARNUM BROS.

FLAGS, DRUMS, ROSETTES. FLAGS from 3 inches to 4 feet long. DRUMS, American and German—all sizes. ROSETTES, various patterns. Wholesale and Retail ... Lake street. BARNUM BROS.

NOTICE.—All persons having demands against S. LIND are requested to file them with us for adjustment, and all persons indebted to him are hereby notified to make payment to us. D. J. LAKE, WM. OSBORN, Assignees.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR LUMBER!—One second-hand Stationary Steam Engine, in good running order ... [illegible] ... GATES & CO., corner Canal and Washington streets, Chicago, Ill.

HUNT'S AXES.—The Douglas Axe Manufacturing Company, of Boston, offer for sale at 64 Lake street, Chicago, a stock of their Axes and Tools. ... to be sold at reduced prices for cash. D. B. DANA Treasurer.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WE[EKLY].
Office, No. 51 Clark Stre[et].
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
Daily, delivered in city, per year ...
Daily, delivered in city, per week ...
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year ...
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months ...
Tri-weekly, per year ...
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's, $1.00) ...
3 copies ...
5 copies ...
10 copies ...
20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club ...
☞ Additions to clubs may be made at the same rate.
☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago.

Chicago Tribune

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1861.

☞ For Afternoon Dispatches see S[econd] Page.
☞ For "Wants" and "Sale" Advertisements see Fourth Page.

ADVANCE IN FREIGHTS.

Within the past two days the rates [of] freight on wheat to Buffalo have advanc[ed] 7 to 7½c per bushel, closing yesterday at ... to 15½c. On the 14th of August, 18[60] the ruling rate of freight for wheat [to] Buffalo was 6½c, but on the 21st of [the] same month, 14c per bushel was paid.

Of course our readers understand th[at] every cent of an advance on freights com[es] off the price of grain. And, as a consequence, although the wheat market ha[s] advanced greatly in New York during th[e] past two or three days, our agriculturist[s] have not been benefitted in the least.

MISSOURI.

The alacrity with which Indiana is now responding to the call of Gen. Fremont will doubtless remove all apprehension of danger to St. Louis, and, with the Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas reinforcements now pouring in, enable us soon to resume the offensive.

Various canards were floating about the city yesterday—one to the effect that 6,000 rebels had thrown themselves between Ironton and St. Louis. Such a position would certainly be hazardous and uncomfortable to the 6,000. It is not likely the rebels will perpetrate any such bad generalship as to place an inferior force between two of our armies, unless, perchance, Pillow has a hand in it. Gen. Grant must have seven or eight regiments under his command at Ironton and Pilot Knob.

Pillow, at last accounts, was still at Sikeston, 26 miles west of Bird's Point.

Gen. Sigel has undoubtedly reached Rolla ere this, or met his reinforcements. The rebels were too badly cut up to follow him beyond Springfield.

The rebel account of the battle and its consequences is interesting—Gen. Sweeney killed, Gen. Sigel taken prisoner and the whole Federal army captured! This comes *via* Fayetteville, Ark., which is about two day's journey southwest of Springfield.

THE DIVISION OF VIRGINIA.

The committee of the Wheeling Convention on the division of the State have reported an ordinance for the erection of a new State, to be called New Virginia, and including all that part of the State lying north and west of a line following the Clinch mountains from the Tennessee boundary to near Huntersville, and thence across the Shenandoah valley so as to include Alexandria. This takes off more than half the area of the State, with about 400,000 free white population and 45,000 slaves. It makes rather an awkward boundary, and creates a division that is the more awkward because some twenty of the counties included within it are not represented in the convention. There are several other propositions, by minorities of the Committee, some of which propose to take in the whole State, while others are for a still smaller share of it. It appears to be pretty well understood that some division will be made; but as nothing will be done without mature consideration, it is possible that future events in the field between Lee and Rosecrans may to some extent influence the result.

WHY THE BATTLE WAS FOUGHT.

The reason why Gen. Lyon hurled his small force against the overwhelming numbers of the enemy is now plain. Added to the necessity of making one vigorous effort to protect the loyal citizens of Springfield, was the greater necessity of dealing a blow which should so disable the enemy as to secure himself an uninterrupted retreat, if he should prove too weak to rout the foe. The battle was fought, and though the brave General sleeps his last sleep, the rebels are so crippled that they have not, at latest advices, moved beyond Springfield; his gallant little army is safe.

A letter in the New York *World* dated Springfield, Mo., Aug. 7, says:

"If I am not misinformed, intimations have been received from the War Department, that *no more troops can be sent to this post.* Should this prove to be the fact, Missouri is lost to the Union, ... the lower Mississippi is pouring out thousands of men upon our southern border, and unless we are in sufficient strength to repel their advances, we might as well give up the contest and acknowledge our impotence, letting the insurrection have all the moral and physical support of a victory in Missouri."

If the heart of the country has been wrung by the untimely death of Lyon, it has been agonized by the thought that the sacrifice was needless, the disaster gratuitous and criminal on the part of those in whose power it was, long ago, to have reinforced him. Six regiments of troops from Wisconsin and one from Minnesota, have been drawn away from the Northwest—for what [recorded] purpose? Two of them were in the fight at Bull Run, and were pretty well decimated. The other five have been slouching around Harrisburg, Harper's Ferry and Baltimore, taking the most circuitous routes to Washington over Cameron's railroads, while the gifted and gallant soldier in the southwest was left to perish. Shall these facts be patent and we not speak of them, lest somebody's confidence be weakened in some high official? God forbid! The country has been brought to the verge of ruin by glaring imbecility. St. Louis is only saved to-day by troops *who fought their way through the War Office against the determined opposition of the Secretary.*

HOW HE DOES IT.

A gentleman who called upon Gen. Fremont, at St. Louis, a few days ago, on business of no less importance than the equipment of a full regiment of cavalry, says that the following conversation took place:

Gen. F.—I can give you a few minutes; be brief and pointed, as my time is very much occupied.

Col. ——. I am —— of ——. My men are all enlisted; here are my muster rolls. My boys are ready at the bugle call. I am elected their Colonel.

Gen. F.—(looking over the papers). All right—in order—seems to be correct. Who are your references?

Col. ——. Mr. —— and Mr. ——.

Gen. F.—Very well—call to-morrow morning at 10 minutes past 4 o'clock, and you shall have your answer, and if I accede to your wishes, your papers will be ready.

At 10 minutes past 4, precisely, our informant was at the General's door, which was open at his demand. At this early hour, the General was at his table with the papers before him. The Colonel made his bow, and was saluted thus:

Gen. F.—Here are your documents which will get you your equipments. Make haste and report yourself with your command to ——; and let me hear a good report of you, as I have no doubt I shall hear what your references say! Good ...

[When] our friend went out, he found half a dozen gentlemen in attendance in the anteroom waiting their turn for an audience.

That's the way that Fremont does his business; and the above is indicative of the ... he keeps.

The last time we saw Mr. Cameron, he ... his dignity, as he had been ...